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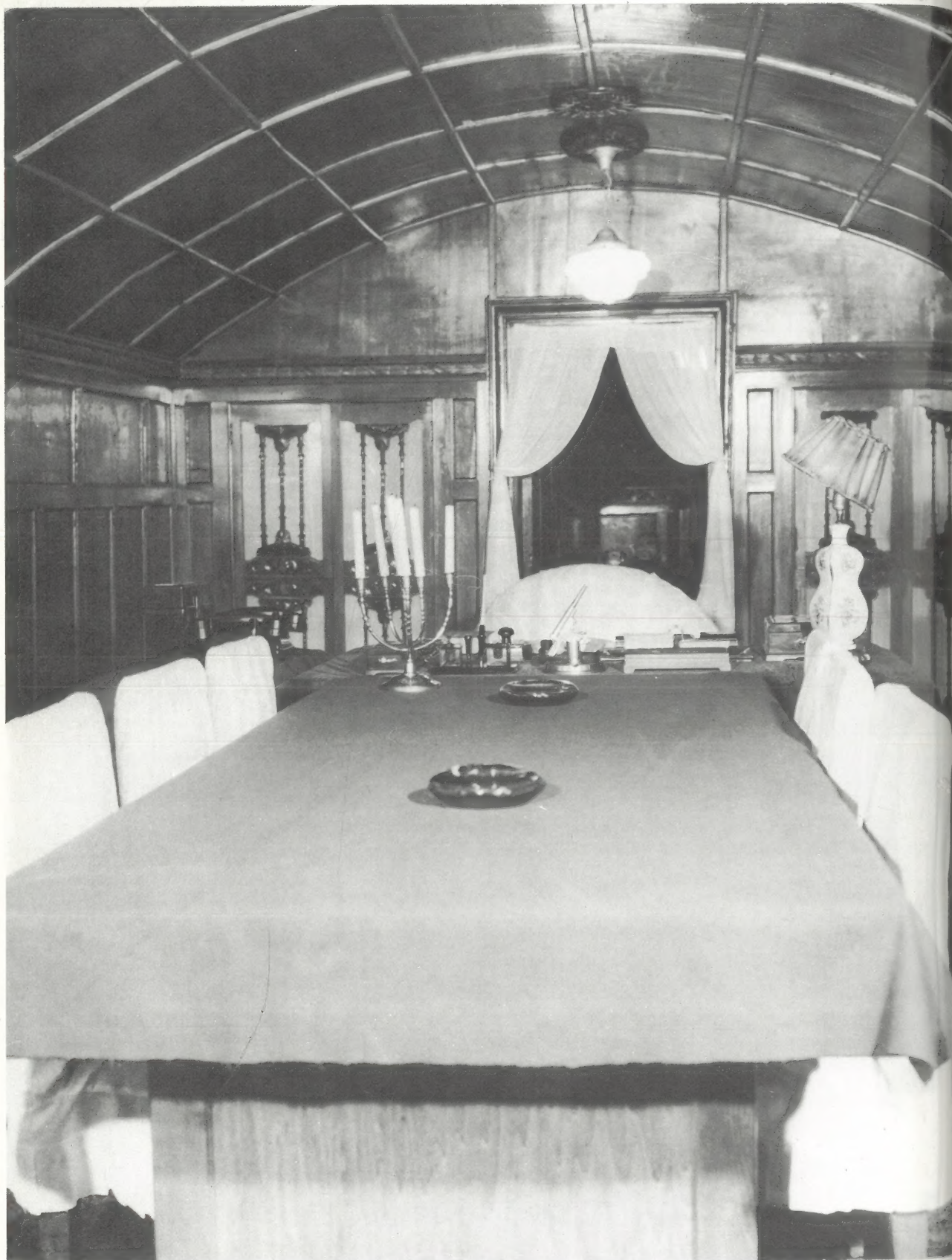


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Korea Today

PER. DIV.
AUG 23 1977
NYPL

7
1977



Korea Today

No. 7 (250) 1977

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages
Publishing House

Pyongyang, DPRK

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Talk with Executive Managing Editor of Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" and His Party

KIM IL SUNG

(APRIL 23, 1977)

I received with thanks the kind letter of congratulations and valuable gift you sent me on my birthday. And today you have come to see me like this and kindly said words of congratulations. I am very grateful to you for this.

I received from Chongryon Chairman Han Dok Su a letter of introduction asking me to give you a hospitable treatment when you come to our country. I thank you once again for your much contribution to the activities of Chongryon for defending the democratic national rights.

I should have met you earlier. But I came back to Pyongyang yesterday from my local trip. So our meeting is somewhat belated. Of course, I could meet you in a local place. But I decided to meet you in Pyongyang on Saturday because I thought it would take a few hours to answer your questions on various matters and, moreover, you are actively helping us in our work. This is why we are late in meeting you. I hope you will understand this. Today I have spared time for you, and so I would like you to be unreserved with me in everything.

This is my first meeting with you, but I feel as if I were seeing my old friends.

I heard you were much surprised when you learned that I was working out in the local areas on my birthday, too. I usually do not celebrate my birthday. This year, too, I instructed that no celebrations should be organized on my birthday. However, young people would not hear me, but held some functions among themselves. On my 60th birthday Sihanouk came and did not let go of me. So I became a "captive" and was obliged to spend that day in Pyongyang.

Everyone has his birthday. If everyone celebrates his birthday, it will be a big problem, won't it?

Of course, it is good to spend one's birthday merrily with a few friends. We are not against this. But we oppose pompous birthday celebration.

I am highly pleased to hear that you were deeply impressed by the upbringing and education of our children and many other things in our country.

Our Party, the Government of the Republic and our people regard the upbringing and education of children and students as a very important problem.

Our country now has large numbers of children and students who are looked after

at state expense. The number of babies and children growing up in the nurseries and kindergartens is 3.5 million and that of pupils and students attending schools at all levels from primary school to university, 5.1 million. Altogether, their number is far greater than eight million, accounting for nearly half our population. Our state is in charge of bringing up and educating them all.

Needless to say, it is a big burden to raise and educate half the population under the charge of the state. This, however, is a work for the future and so in spite of the difficulties we bear the burden of bringing up and educating the rising generation.

The younger generation represents our future. Without the rising generation there can be neither the future of the country nor the progress of society. Accordingly, it is very important to raise well the rising generation, the future master.

We lived a hard life of humiliation in the past. But we should see that the rising generation live in comfort free from oppression and humiliation. For this, the rising generation should be brought up to be cheerful and vivacious and to have a wealth of knowledge, strong physique and lofty morals.

Now we are energetically carrying on the education of the rising generation. When we started this work first, its prospects were dim. But scores of years of our experience has convinced us that it is not beyond our power.

I leave it to you how to evaluate the industry and agriculture of our country. I think you will be able to judge for yourselves if you see more of these fields during your stay in our country.

Our country is yet to develop. It needs some time for our country to catch up with the developed countries. Our past experience convinces us that though there may be difficulties on the road ahead, we will be able to raise our country to the level of the devel-

oped countries. Because we have an independent national economy.

We have already built a solid independent national economy. On this basis our country will advance more rapidly in the future. Ours is not a dependent economy subordinated to other countries. Therefore, no country can dictate the development of our economy. How to develop our economy will be decided upon according to our own determination.

You asked me about the prospects of our country's economic construction. I will say a few words about this.

In our country the Six-Year Plan was victoriously fulfilled in August 1975, one year and four months ahead of schedule, in terms of gross industrial output value. But at that time, two targets were not fully reached. One was steel and the other cement.

Last year we accomplished the Six-Year Plan assignments of steel and cement production which had been left unfulfilled. During my recent local inspection tour I heard that the newly built cement factory was operating well and that its production could be completely normalized this year. This year steel production, too, has been completely put on a normal basis.

We defined this year as a year of readjustment. In doing so we aimed at making more preparations for one year to embark on a new long-term plan.

There is some strain on transport in our present economic construction. Many new industrial establishments were built during the Six-Year Plan and transport fails to keep pace with this. We, therefore, decided that this year transport should be improved, and are working hard to ease its strain.

In order to remove the strain on transport, we are making endeavours to further accelerate the electrification of railways, swiftly develop sea transport and mass-produce heavy-duty trucks to develop the motor transport in a big way.

Next year our country will embark on a

new plan for the development of the national economy. This will be the Second Seven-Year Plan. Our past experience has shown that in our country six or seven years are more appropriate than four or five for the term of a plan for the development of the national economy. Our Second Seven-Year Plan now under preparation will cover the period from 1978 to 1984.

We are now drawing up the Second Seven-Year Plan. Though I cannot tell you specific indices of this new long-term plan since it is still in the making, we intend to double the output of major manufactured goods during this plan.

What is most important in the nation's economic development is steel, electric power, cement and coal. These are the main factors in industry. A few years ago, we set the perspective goal to capture the height of 12 million tons of steel and we intend to bring the annual steel output up to the 7-8 million ton mark during the projected Seven-Year Plan. And we plan to increase coal output to 70-80 million tons, electricity to 60,000 million kwh, and cement to 12-13 million tons. Thus the new Seven-Year Plan envisages a two-fold increase in the output of major manufactured goods in general. We are confident that we will surely attain the goals of the new long-term plan by the year 1984.

What is important in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan is to tap and use home resources on the principle of self-reliance, without introducing foreign capital. Of course, we will introduce some advanced technology of other countries. But principally we will solve our problems on our own by relying on the solid independent national economy already built in our country, without inducing foreign capital.

When we develop heavy industry we do not do so for its own sake. We develop heavy industry which serves the production

and supply of goods necessary for light industry, agriculture, construction and other fields of the national economy.

Next, you asked me how I evaluate the Carter Administration, and I think this is a very interesting question.

We have never commented on the Carter Administration yet. But now I would like to talk to you about it.

In his campaign pledges, Carter said he would withdraw US troops from south Korea and would denounce a regime that tramples on human rights. And recently he announced the lift of the ban on travel to some countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All this can be regarded as a favourable attitude towards our country. But the problem is, what he said in his campaign pledges differs from what he has done since.

Of course, we have to wait and see how Carter fulfils his pledges because it is only a few months since he took office. But the remarks of certain people now about the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea contradict Carter's commitments in many points.

There is a talk in the United States now that the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea will be gradually effected over a period of four to five years. The US President's tenure of office is four years. So I think this talking about the gradual withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea over a period of four to five years suggests that there would be no troops pullout from south Korea while he is in office.

There is also a story that even in case they withdraw the US troops from south Korea, this will not be a complete pullout, but the air force will stay on. This is a far cry from Carter's pledge to completely withdraw the US troops from south Korea. The air force is also a military force.

They say that the US troops withdrawal

from south Korea will be made with the consent of the south Korean authorities and the Japanese government and with their full understanding. The south Korean authorities are opposed to the withdrawal of the US troops and the Japanese government is also against it on the whole. So it is hard to guess what the United States means when it says it will withdraw its troops from south Korea with the consent of the south Korean authorities and the Japanese government—whether it means that it will do so by talking round those opposed to it or that it cannot pull out its troops because of these dissenters.

Of course, Carter himself has made no statement about this in particular. Mostly his subordinates, among them Vice-President Mondale, made such statements. These people have made many remarks in one way or another. If these remarks express the position of the Carter Administration, they go back on his campaign pledges, and if they do not represent Carter's will but the opinion of his subordinates, I think further study is needed as to his Administration. It is for this reason that we have not yet made any critical remark about the Carter Administration. As regards its attitude, we will have to wait and see. Because it is only three months since Carter assumed office and there is yet time for him to honour his campaign pledges.

But, in one thing, the Carter Administration is obviously going against the campaign pledges.

The Carter Administration threatens other countries by declaring that it will not support a regime suppressing human rights. But it continues to give military aid to the south Korean authorities and stages joint war exercises with them.

The US forces and the south Korean puppet army persist in joint war exercises. This spring "B-52" strategic bombers of the US air force flew often to south Korea from Okinawa and made bombing exercises. More re-

cently, a large-scale war manoeuvre was carried out. I think you know better about this.

The US forces have bombing exercise grounds everywhere. Why do they come to south Korea for bombing practice? It is rather to threaten and blackmail the south Korean people than to frighten us, and to encourage the reactionary rulers of south Korea to intensify suppression of the people. That is why we think this runs counter to Carter's campaign pledge that he would not support a regime suppressing human rights.

Though we think well of Carter's campaign pledges, we are watching how he honours them. It is as yet premature to give a definite opinion about the Carter Administration.

Now, I would like to speak about the question of Korea's reunification.

You asked me whether the prospects of Korean reunification, including the question of dialogue, are bright or gloomy. Korean reunification cannot be regarded as hopeless. For us nothing is hopeless. We cannot live if we have no hope. All our people live with the hope for the reunification of the country.

At the present juncture, the solution of the Korean issue depends on the Koreans themselves. If the question of Korean reunification is to be resolved, it is necessary, first of all, for the south Korean people to awaken and rise up to bring about the democratization of south Korean society.

It cannot be said that the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy has been totally squashed. The south Korean people keep on struggling with a hope to free themselves from the fascist suppression of the enemy and his tyranny. On March 1 last year south Korean democrats made public a "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" against the fascist dictatorial "regime." This year students issued a "Declaration." Even religionists in south Korea hold "prayer meetings" and struggle against the fascist "regime." This shows that the demand for democracy is growing among the south Korean people.

The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long. No nation's history knows as yet an instance of a tyrant lasting long and there is no such instance in our time either. In the past the dynasties of feudal society and the rulers of capitalist society tried to improve their position by repression. But all of them met their doom in face of the resistance of the popular masses. Therefore, we think that if the south Korean people awaken and the entire people in north and south Korea fight in unity, Korea can be surely reunified independently.

Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future, the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles.

As for the dialogue between the north and the south, we consider that we cannot have it with the south Korean authorities as long as they pursue a policy of fascist suppression as now. But if they give up the "anti-communist" slogan, renounce the policy of suppression against the south Korean democrats, discard the "two Koreas" plot, sincerely want reunification, cease augmenting military forces, abandon the policy of detaining the foreign troops in south Korea and stop increasing tension in south Korea, we can have a dialogue with the Democratic Republican Party, too. We have already talked about this many times and made it plain again at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations some time ago.

We are confident that whatever course the situation may take, Korea will certainly be reunified, if the Koreans themselves strive to solve the question of Korean reunification and the people of the world raise their voices against the unjust splitting policy towards

Korea and in support of her reunification.

Next, you asked me how the recent change of leaders in the United States, China and Japan would influence the relations between Korea and these countries. Let me speak about this.

As I have already mentioned the Carter Administration of the United States, I will say no more about it.

In China, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became Chairman of the Party. As China is our neighbour and a fraternal country and the peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms, the relations between Korea and China are very good.

As for the Fukuda Cabinet of Japan, we do not know it well yet. So, it will take some more time to form our judgement about it.

The question of relations between Korea and Japan largely depends on whether the present government of Japan takes an independent road or follows the policy of the United States. In our opinion, therefore, there will be no great progress in the relations between Korea and Japan before the relations between our country and the United States are improved.

Previously the Japanese government was at the beck and call of the United States, toeing its line. If the new government of Japan acts independently, there may be a new change in its policy towards our country. But it is hard to expect any special improvement in its relations with our country because the new government of Japan is also closely related with the reactionary ruling quarters of south Korea. We consider that the Japanese government will hardly go further in its relations with our country than now before our country is reunified.

The Japanese government will not make a big change in its relations with our country. But we think, since the United States declared that it would lift the ban on travel to Korea, the Japanese government, too, may act accordingly and try to have more personal and cultural exchange with our country. It is

not bad to have free personal visits between the two countries. We expect nothing more from the present Japanese government.

Frequent personal visits between the two countries will help the Japanese people understand our people better and vice versa. We believe that deepening the mutual understanding between the two peoples like this will be very gratifying.

We will not demand unreasonably that the Japanese government have ties only with us and sever ties with the south Korean authorities. We need not make this sort of demand, and even if we do so our demand will not be met. If such a demand is put forward when our country is not yet reunified, it will put the Japanese government in an awkward situation. We, therefore, do not pin great hopes on the Japanese government in connection with the question of Korea-Japan relations.

What we expect from the Japanese government is that it refrains from acts detrimental to the reunification of our country. We regard it as one step forward if only the Japanese government pursues a policy which does not obstruct the reunification of Korea. Such a policy means that the Japanese government does not ask for the permanent presence of the US forces in south Korea like the reactionaries of south Korea, discontinues acts of supporting the suppression of human rights in south Korea and refrains from helping the reactionary rulers of south Korea to feather their own nests. This will be greatly conducive to Korean reunification.

This alone will be enough to make us believe the Japanese government is friendly towards us. We advance this much moderate request to the Japanese government.

Further, you asked me whether a liaison office can be set up for the development of trade between Korea and Japan and whether a fishery agreement can be concluded be-

tween the two countries. I think this is feasible.

But it is a question whether the Japanese government will agree or not. The question is whether the Japanese government can ignore the pressure by the United States or not, because the Japanese government is afraid of it. We will not oppose the idea if the Japanese government agrees. What matters is the attitude of the Japanese government.

As for the question of concluding a fishery agreement between Korea and Japan, we have made it clear on several occasions that we will not oppose it, if the Japanese government is not against it. We stated so to a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party and also to a Japan-Korea amity and friendship fishery delegation when they visited our country. This question, too, depends upon the attitude of the Japanese government.

Lastly, you asked me about our opinion of the *Yomiuri Shimbun's* desire for wide cultural exchange with our country. We consider it a very good thing.

It fully accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan to expand the cultural exchange between them.

It is very well done that the *Yomiuri Shimbun* has taken this kind of initiative to acquaint the Japanese people better with Korea and help them know more about her. For this I am grateful to you.

To develop the cultural exchange between Korea and Japan is beneficial for the Japanese people, the Korean people, and for Korea's reunification as well. We, therefore, fully support your initiative and will actively respond to it.

I hope that you will discuss matters in detail about this question with our functionaries concerned.

I am very glad to have talked with you today about various questions.

Law of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

On the Adoption of the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The land of our country is a precious revolutionary gain won in the stage of the democratic revolution under the Law on Agrarian Reform and a valuable asset of the country for the happiness of the generations to come.

In our country the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were carried out to the hilt. As a result, in the countryside feudal landownership was liquidated and socialist landownership established in an all-round way, the peasants have become the socialist working people liberated once and for all from all manner of exploitation and oppression and the productive forces of agriculture, freed from the fetters of the old relations of production, are rapidly developing.

To value and care for land, conserve and administer it in a responsible manner and vigorously carry out land development projects is the sacred duty of the cooperative farms, factories and enterprises, state organs, agricultural working people and all other people.

Today we are confronted with the heavy yet honourable tasks to further consolidate and develop socialist landownership, industrialize and modernize agriculture, com-

pletely relieve the peasants from hard and arduous work and conserve land, rezone and ameliorate it and change the appearance of the territory by thoroughly implementing the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question.

In order to successfully fulfil these honourable revolutionary tasks it is required to legally consolidate the successes gained in the implementation of the land policy and put into statutory form the principles and requirement for land reformation and land conservation and administration.

The Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea based on the Juche idea is a firm legal guarantee for energetically undertaking land reformation and land conservation and administration pursuant to the land policy of the Government of the Republic.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hereby decides:

1. To adopt the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
2. To enforce the Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as from June 1, 1977.

KIM IL SUNG

President

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PYONGYANG, APRIL 29, 1977

Land Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

CHAPTER I. LAND OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS A PRECIOUS GAIN OF THE REVOLUTION

ARTICLE 1. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea land is a precious gain of the revolution which the entire peasants achieved in the stage of the democratic revolution under the great Law on Agrarian Reform enforced on the principle "Land to Its Tillers" under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the People's Power.

ARTICLE 2. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea an agrarian reform and an agricultural cooperativization policy were carried out in a thoroughgoing manner. As a result, in the countryside feudal landownership and all the practices of exploitation were liquidated once and for all and socialist landownership was established in an all-round way.

The State struggles to consolidate and develop the successes in the agrarian reform and agricultural cooperativization carried out in the northern half of the Republic and complete the agricultural revolution on a nationwide scale.

ARTICLE 3. The land of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is permeated with the red blood of the revolutionary forerunners who laid down their precious lives for the agrarian reform and is associated with the

revolutionary spirit of the people who fought heroically to defend the country against the aggression of foreign imperialism.

The State struggles to defend the land, the gain of the revolution, from the encroachment of all the enemies inside and outside.

ARTICLE 4. The State takes necessary steps to legislatively affirm the successes in the agrarian reform and socialist landownership and consolidate and develop them, protect and develop land and place it in the common use of the State and society so as to further solidify the material and technical foundations of socialism and powerfully promote the socialist construction of the country.

ARTICLE 5. The State organizes and carries out such projects for remaking land and conquering nature as land protection and land construction according to long-term plans based on the General Program of Land Construction.

ARTICLE 6. The State strengthens scientific researches to develop land and industrialize and modernize agriculture and, particularly, to ameliorate land and increase its utilization by use of the foundations of the independent national economy built in our country and trains technicians necessary for the project under a long-term plan.

ARTICLE 7. The State classifies land for its administration into agricultural land, land of residential quarters, woodlands, industrial land, water basin land and special land to

suit its use.

Land administration and use are supervised and controlled by the land administration organs in a unified manner under the guidance of the People's Committees of all levels, the Administration Council and Administrative Committees.

ARTICLE 8. Land is a precious asset of our people for their living and the wealth of the country for the prosperity of the generations to come.

The State intensifies the education of all the people, agricultural working people and officials of state organs in socialist patriotism to protect and manage land well and take good care of it.

CHAPTER II. LAND OWNERSHIP

ARTICLE 9. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea land belongs to the State and cooperative organizations.

All the land of the country is the common property of the people, which no one can sell, buy or make his.

ARTICLE 10. The land of the State belongs to the whole people.

The State may own land without limit.

ARTICLE 11. The land of the cooperative organizations is the collective property of the working people involved in the cooperative economy.

The State protects the land of the cooperative organizations by law.

ARTICLE 12. The State strengthens and develops the socialist cooperative economic system and may gradually transform the land of the cooperative organizations into all-people property on the basis of the development of the agricultural economic system and of the voluntary will of the entire membership of those organizations.

ARTICLE 13. The land of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can be controlled only by the State and it may be extensively used by the cooperative farms, organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens for the interest and welfare of the people.

The kitchen plots of the cooperative farmers shall be set at 20 to 30 *pyong* under the rules of the cooperative farms.

CHAPTER III. GENERAL PROGRAM OF LAND CONSTRUCTION

ARTICLE 14. The General Program of Land Construction is an integrated and comprehensive long-term program for land construction, i.e., for properly developing and using, readjusting and beautifying land to develop the national economy and promote the well-being of the people and for managing the nation's economic life as a whole in a perspective and planned way.

The State draws up an active and mobilizing General Program of Land Construction designed to enrich and strengthen the country and raise the people's living standards and has it put into thoroughgoing effect.

ARTICLE 15. The principles to be observed in drawing up the General Program of Land Construction are as follows:

1. In land construction and the development of resources the arable land should not be encroached upon but be spared and protected in every way;
2. The size of cities must not be too big, but small ones should be built in large numbers;
3. The climatic and soil characteristics of different areas of the country should be taken into account;
4. The Program should be a scientific one which conforms to the orientation of the development of the nation's economy and the prospect of the development of regional economy.

ARTICLE 16. The period of the long-term

General Program of Land Construction shall be 30 to 50 years.

This period may be shorter when circumstances so demand.

ARTICLE 17. The General Program of Land Construction contains the following contents:

1. Steps to properly construct the revolutionary battle sites and the places associated with revolutionary history and protect them;
2. The orientation and steps to rezone, improve and protect land and obtain new land and reclaim and use tideland;
3. The orientation of creating forests and steps to protect and use them and protect the beneficial animals and plants;
4. The orientation of building and readjusting rivers, lakes and marshes and reservoirs, the distribution of the setups for preventing flood damages and steps for the comprehensive use of water;
5. The proper distribution of the networks of transport, power supply and communications and their facilities;
6. The areas to be marked off for the development of underground resources and the location and size of industrial and agricultural enterprises;
7. The location and size of towns and villages, recreation and recuperation centres and steps to protect scenic spots, natural monuments and cultural relics and remains;
8. The orientation of the comprehensive development and utilization of coasts and territorial waters and steps to beautify the coasts and protect marine resources;
9. Steps to prevent pollution.

ARTICLE 18. The national General Program of Land Construction and the General Program of Land Construction for major regions are approved by the Supreme People's Assembly or by the Central People's Committee and the regional General Program of Land Construction is endorsed by the provincial People's Assemblies or by the provincial People's Committees.

CHAPTER IV. LAND CONSERVATION

ARTICLE 19. The State vigorously carries out river readjustment, the creation of forests and other land protection projects to prevent the loss of land, increase the material wealth of the country and promote the well-being of the people.

The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance organs and the organs using land should responsibly organize and undertake land conservation projects according to the General Program of Land Construction.

ARTICLE 20. River readjustment projects are an important work for protecting the cultivated land and other valuable assets of the country from floods and changing the face of the territory.

The State conducts river construction in parallel with irrigation projects in conformity with the natural and geographical conditions and characteristics of the relevant areas and carries out the readjustment of big rivers and that of medium and small rivers simultaneously.

ARTICLE 21. The land administration organs and the agricultural guidance organs should organize and undertake river readjustment projects in a planned and perspective way on the basis of the designs.

The readjustment and control of big and important rivers are undertaken by the land administration organs and the readjustment of medium and small rivers by the relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms.

River readjustment should be undertaken in a concentric way first in the major industrial areas suffering serious flood damage, residential quarters and the areas with vast arable land to be protected.

ARTICLE 22. The land administration organs, local government organs and the relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms should survey and register in detail the changes of the rivers under their charge, the conditions of their dikes and establish-

ments and others every year in the period set by the State and take appropriate measures.

ARTICLE 23. The land administration organs should establish an integrated system for repairing and controlling the rivers and increase the role of the specialized enterprises engaged in river repair and control, so as to specialize in this work and put it on a scientific basis.

The public security organs should regularly inspect the rivers, examine the technical conditions of the dikes and take appropriate measures.

ARTICLE 24. The land administration organs and the relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms should qualitatively carry out the excavation of river beds, the straightening of river courses, dike projects, embankment protection projects, breast wall building and damming projects for checking the flow of sand so that land cannot be washed away in heavy rains.

ARTICLE 25. The land administration organs set conservation districts where necessary in order to protect the rivers, lakes and marshes, reservoirs, dikes and establishments.

In those districts such acts as damaging river dikes and other establishments or impeding their conservation are banned.

ARTICLE 26. It is prohibited to throw unpurified dirty water and noxious materials and filths into the rivers, lakes and marshes and reservoirs.

ARTICLE 27. The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance organs and the local administrative organs should work out plans for a comprehensive utilization of the rivers and make a diverse and effective use of water for irrigation, hydraulic power generation, industries, drinking, river transport, fresh water fish breeding, rafting and other realms of the national economy and for the cultural recreation of the working people.

ARTICLE 28. The agricultural guidance

organs and the relevant enterprises should perfect drainage setups in the areas where the paddy and nonpaddy fields are vulnerable to flood and regularly organize and undertake the work for maintaining and repairing them.

ARTICLE 29. The State and cooperative farms should plant willows or build stone walls at the edges of the paddy and nonpaddy fields on the riversides and build side-tracting watercourses along the edges of the dry fields of mountain slopes, in order to prevent the loss of land.

ARTICLE 30. Afforestation is a great nature-remaking work for the generations to come, a work for the thoroughgoing conservation of land and for enriching and strengthening the country and for its eternal prosperity.

The State organizes and undertakes afforestation to prevent the loss of land and increase the natural wealth of the country, under a long-term plan.

ARTICLE 31. The land administration organs and the relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should change the phase of forests by planting trees for pulp, oil-bearing trees, trees for fibre, wild fruit trees and trees for firewood under a forest creation design in accordance with the natural and economic conditions of the given areas and should raise the per-unit area reserve of woods by planting fast-growing and useful trees, closely planting trees and creating mixed forests of needle-leaved and broad-leaved trees. The forest designing organs should work out suitable designs for this.

ARTICLE 32. The land administration organs set the sections under the charge of the organs, enterprises, schools and organizations in order to organize and carry out the creation and conservation of forests with the mobilization of all masses.

The organs, enterprises, schools, organizations and citizens should take an active part in spring and autumn tree planting, properly conserve and take good care of the forests and turn the mountains throughout the coun-

try into a green paradise.

ARTICLE 33. The State marks off the industrial forests of forestry stations and the forests belonging to organs and enterprises in order to build solid timber production bases and meet the needs of the organs and enterprises for timber. The relevant organs and enterprises should plant trees there under plans, take good care of them and build solid timber production bases.

ARTICLE 34. The State marks off forests of the cooperative farms and forests for firewood in order to make forests around the rural villages luxuriantly wooded and satisfy the demand of the cooperative farms for timber resources and firewood. The cooperative farms plant trees there in large numbers, conserve and look after them and use them without compensation.

ARTICLE 35. The land administration organs and other organs, enterprises and organizations build nursery gardens in compliance with the long-term plans for the creation of forests and give precedence to the nursing of saplings.

The nursery gardens should produce large numbers of saplings of fast-growing trees of great national economic value.

ARTICLE 36. Forests should be used in a perspective and planned way to meet the requirements of the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living standards.

In felling trees in mountains permission should be obtained from the land administration organs and the relevant organs and the old trees, fully-grown trees and damaged trees should be cut first and rotary felling be applied.

Trees should be planted in time in the cut-over areas and on the roads through which timbers were hauled down.

ARTICLE 37. The State sets special forest reserves in order to conserve the forests in the areas where there are revolutionary battle sites and places associated with revolutionary history.

Natural forest reserves can be set aside for the scientific study of forests.

Tree felling is banned in the special forest reserves and natural forest reserves.

ARTICLE 38. The land administration organs should organize and undertake the work for protecting forests from forest fire by keeping a close watch over a possible forest fire, making the forest-fire check lines where necessary or establishing a system for the mobilization of men and equipment.

ARTICLE 39. The land administration organs should organize and conduct necessary work for preventing the damages of forests by pine-eating caterpillars and other harmful insects such as sterilizing forests in time and protecting and multiplying beneficial animals eating harmful insects.

ARTICLE 40. The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance organs and other relevant organs and enterprises should protect land from natural calamities and render the scenery of the country beautiful by creating such conservation forests as shelter belts, anti-erosion forests, hygienic and scenic forests and water conservancy forests and building anti-erosion and anti-landslide structures, in conformity with the regional conditions.

ARTICLE 41. The organs, enterprises and organizations engaged in the development of underground resources should first build dirt dumps and tailing settling basins lest farm land and other land and resources should suffer damages from the development of underground resources and care to prevent land from falling in in mining underground resources beneath farm land or buildings and establishments.

ARTICLE 42. At the coal and ore mines the dirt and scraped earth dumps and the places where underground resources were mined should be leveled in good time so that they can be used for planting crops and trees.

CHAPTER V. LAND CONSTRUCTION

ARTICLE 43. The State organizes and undertakes land construction under a long-term plan to hasten the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, increase agricultural production and change the looks of the territory.

The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance organs and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should carry out land construction in a planned manner under the General Program of Land Construction.

ARTICLE 44. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the historic task of irrigation has been successfully carried out.

The State completes the nonpaddy irrigation system, while consolidating and developing the paddy irrigation system.

ARTICLE 45. The land administration organs, the agricultural guidance organs and other relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms should, under the General Program of Land Construction, build reservoirs and further reinforce and complete their dams and take measures for using underground water to secure more water and should regularly do the repair of the irrigation works for the prevention of the loss of water in the course of supply.

ARTICLE 46. Land rezoning is an important work for obtaining new land of vast acreage to increase grain output and realizing the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

The agricultural guidance organs, the State and cooperative farms and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should undertake land rezoning under annual land rezoning plans and on the basis of the land rezoning designs.

ARTICLE 47. The agricultural guidance

organs, the State and cooperative farms and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should, in land rezoning, move the buildings and facilities to the foot of mountains and keep them in good order, remove unnecessary ridges around paddy and nonpaddy fields, arrange the fields into large standard partitions, and build irrigation and drainage channels and the roads to the fields to suit them.

ARTICLE 48. To make the paddy and nonpaddy fields fertile is an important guarantee for increase in grain output.

The county agricultural guidance organs, the State and cooperative farms and other organs, enterprises and organizations using land should regularly carry out an analysis of soil fertility and each layer of the earth and the survey of soil and make samples of the layers of each plot, tables of soil analysis for each plot and land registers, and carry out land improvement on a scientific basis.

ARTICLE 49. To terrace fields is an important way to increase the output of crops.

The cooperative farms and relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should terrace the sloping fields, introduce irrigation and draining systems there under all circumstances and take measures for actively mechanizing carriage work.

ARTICLE 50. The State directs great efforts to tideland reclamation for expanding the acreage of new arable land and radically changing the looks of the country.

The agricultural guidance organs and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should first carry out the intensive reclamation of the tideland good in natural and geographical conditions and favorable for reclaiming.

In the reclaimed tideland, underground irrigation, chemical methods and so forth should be actively introduced and fresh water be led into there to remove salt and cultivate crops as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 51. The agricultural guidance organs and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should build tidewater

control dikes along the coasts in conformity with the local conditions and regularly repair and reinforce them to prevent possible damages of cultivated land and salt fields by sea water.

ARTICLE 52. The State builds modern and cultural towns and villages to provide the people with better living conditions.

The local Administrative Committees, the city administration organs and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should properly distribute dwelling houses, cultural and welfare establishments and roads in towns and villages to meet the demand of the socialist culture of life and should build towns and villages in such a way as to narrow the distinctions between town and country and evenly develop all the areas of the country in the fields of politics, economy and culture.

ARTICLE 53. The city administration organs should build fine parks, pleasure grounds and other cultural recreation grounds for the working people in different places of cities and their suburbs and extensively plant flowers and trees to create good living environment for the population.

The agricultural guidance organs and the cooperative farms should plant fruit trees and oil-bearing trees in and around the villages to beautify them.

ARTICLE 54. The local Administrative Committees should exercise control lest the cities and villages should be untidy or polluted.

The organs, enterprises and organizations constructing buildings and establishments should put in good order the dug-up places soon after the completion of the construction projects and the excavation of building materials.

ARTICLE 55. The road is an important component part of the artery of the national economy and an important yardstick of the level of the economic development of a nation.

The State builds and administers roads on the principle of successfully ensuring political, economic and cultural links between all the regions of the country and serving to

promote the well-being of the people.

ARTICLE 56. Roads shall be classified into the express highway and roads of six classes according to their scale and missions.

The building of roads and their protection and control are undertaken by the land administration organs, city administration organs and the relevant organs, enterprises and cooperative farms according to their classes and missions.

ARTICLE 57. All the roads of the country should be paved with cement, asphalt and stones to increase the hardness of their surface, constantly improve the technical conditions of all roads and ensure the safety and swiftness of traffic and their culture.

ARTICLE 58. The road administration organs should set up on roadsides neat attention, indication, prohibition, mileage and other markers, plant fast-growing and useful trees with strong vitality and fruit trees there, lay out lawn and flower gardens and make resting places on roadsides, thereby keeping the roads always neat.

ARTICLE 59. The land administration organs, the local Administrative Committees and the city administration organs should correctly survey and grasp the changes of the traffic volume in every season, every route and every section and regularly repair and readjust the roads, bridges and other structures and setups under their repair and readjustment plans and assign definite sections of road to organs, enterprises and organizations to constantly protect and look after them responsibly.

ARTICLE 60. The organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens are prohibited from acts liable to hinder road protection and administration, such as damaging roads and their structures and setups or freely cutting trees on roadsides.

ARTICLE 61. The State promotes the construction of the coasts and the territorial

waters, i.e., develop the coasts and the territorial waters and readjust them, build and expand harbours and open water routes, thus making the country rich and strong and developing water transport.

The organs administering the coasts and the territorial waters and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations, according to the General Program of Land Construction, should organize and undertake the construction of the coasts and the territorial waters on a perspective plan, regularly repair and readjust the setups on the coasts and in the territorial waters and beautify the seashores.

ARTICLE 62. The organs administering the coasts and the territorial waters and other relevant organs, enterprises and organizations should organize and undertake in a perspective and planned way the work for protecting and increasing marine resources of the coastal and territorial waters.

CHAPTER VI. LAND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 63. To strengthen land administration is an important demand for thoroughly protecting land and effectively using agricultural land as required by the Juche farming methods.

The cooperative farms and all the organs, enterprises and organizations using land should strictly abide by the system and order in land utilization.

ARTICLE 64. To agricultural land belongs only the arable land.

The administration of agricultural land is undertaken by the agricultural guidance organs and by the relevant cooperative farms, organs, enterprises and organizations using it.

ARTICLE 65. No paddy and nonpaddy fields are allowed to be left idle or abandoned without permission. When one wants to leave them idle or abandon them or use them

for other purposes than agricultural production, one should get the consent of the relevant land administration organ and then the approval of the central agricultural guidance organ or the Administration Council, according to their size and object.

With regard to the above-said paragraph, the acquirement of substitute land may be included in the State plan.

ARTICLE 66. When paddy and nonpaddy fields are to be used for other purpose but agricultural production, permit should be obtained for land utilization, taking into account the acreage to be used in the given year.

The organs, enterprises and organizations which had been using arable land for other purpose but agricultural production should, if they have no need to use it any longer, readjust it into paddy or nonpaddy fields and hand it over to the relevant farms before the coming sowing season.

ARTICLE 67. When the organs, enterprises and organizations want to use paddy and nonpaddy fields as plots for supplementary husbandry, they should obtain an approval of the Administration Council and when they want to change the land category, they should get a permit of the central agricultural guidance organ.

ARTICLE 68. Cooperative farms may swap paddy and nonpaddy fields with each other for their convenient cultivation.

In this case they should obtain a permit of the relevant higher agricultural guidance organ.

ARTICLE 69. To the land of residential quarters belong building lots in cities, towns and workers' settlements and their attached land, the public lots and the lots for rural construction.

The administration of the land of residential quarters is undertaken by the central city administration organ and the local Administrative Committees.

When the organs, enterprises and organizations want to use the land of residential quarters, they should obtain a permit of the

relevant provincial Administrative Committee or of the Administration Council for its use.

ARTICLE 70. The woodlands include the mountains and fields where forests have been created or are to be created and lots used for various purposes there.

The administration of the woodlands is undertaken by the land administration organs and the organs, enterprises and organizations using them.

When organs, enterprises and organizations want to use woodlands, they should get a permit of the Administration Council or of the relevant land administration organs for their use.

ARTICLE 71. The land administration organs should exercise supervision and control to prevent reckless deforestation by organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens or their turning of forests into firefields.

ARTICLE 72. To industrial land belong the lands occupied by factories, ore and coal mines, power stations and other industrial establishments and their attached land.

The administration of industrial land is undertaken by organs and enterprises using it.

ARTICLE 73. The organs and enterprises administering industrial land should not waste land by fixing more land than necessary as the lots of factories, enterprises and other industrial establishments and strictly protect and take good care of the industrial land.

ARTICLE 74. To water basin land belong the land of certain areas occupied by coasts and territorial waters, rivers, lakes and marshes, reservoirs and irrigation water channels.

The administration of water basin land is undertaken by land administration organs or by agricultural guidance organs according to objects.

When organs, enterprises and organizations want to develop and use water basin land and set up establishments there, they should obtain a permit of the Administration Council or the land administration organs

according to objects.

ARTICLE 75. To special land belong the revolutionary battle sites, places associated with revolutionary history, the spots of cultural relics and remains, reserves, the land for military use and other land for special purposes.

The administration of special land is undertaken by the central organ concerned, local Administrative Committees and the organs, enterprises and army units using it.

ARTICLE 76. The organ which permitted land utilization can cancel its permit when a new need is raised by the State.

ARTICLE 77. The land administration organs should assume a unified control over and register all the land of the nation and exercise supervision and control so that the established order may be strictly maintained in land administration and utilization and land may be used in a perspective way according to the General Program of Land Construction.

ARTICLE 78. The agricultural guidance organs should register in time the newly reclaimed land and the land obtained through land rezoning and the organs, enterprises and organizations using land should inform the organs concerned of the changes of land in good time.

ARTICLE 79. The agricultural guidance organs, the State and cooperative farms and other relevant organs should have land registers and keep them carefully.

ARTICLE 80. Caring for and loving land is a sacred duty of all the people, agricultural working people and State organs. The entire people, agricultural working people and the officials of the State organs should participate with the attitude of a master in the work of conserving, constructing and administering land.

In case they break the order of land conservation, construction and administration, the organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens responsible for it shall have to bear deserved responsibility before law according to its degrees.

Great Life Which Will Shine Bright Forever in History

Kang Ban Sok was the wife of a revolutionary and the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter who devoted her all solely to the country's

liberation and women's emancipation, and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's emancipation movement. Today our people fondly recollect her brilliant life, greeting the 45th anniversary of her death.

WIFE OF REVOLUTIONARY

As wife infinitely faithful to Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable revolutionary fighter and the outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, and his revolutionary comrade-in-arms, Kang Ban Sok did everything in her power to help her husband and his comrades in their revolutionary activities.

She took on all the troublesome tasks, big and small, of her poor family to help her husband to devote himself wholly to his revolutionary work and subordinated everything entirely to assisting him in his revolutionary activities.

Though her family lived in poverty, her husband's revolutionary comrades frequently came to her house in the dead of night or at dawn.

Even in difficult conditions, she always kindly treated her husband's revolutionary comrades and showed all her sincerity and spared no efforts for them. She cooked meals for them, washed their clothes, and made arrangements for their journeys. Sometimes she did this several times a night.

Whenever Kim Hyong Jik had secret meetings with his comrades, she kept watch for the enemy movements, and she often went personally to different places on secret liaison missions, in defiance of the enemy's strict surveillance.

One day, before his death, Kim Hyong Jik said to Kang Ban Sok: "I have given you too much trouble. How many comrades you

have cooked meals for on their way to the homeland! My dear, you have had no time to take care of yourself."

As the wife and comrade-in-arms of a revolutionary, Kang Ban Sok held fast to the revolutionary principle and stoutly fought the enemy.

In the autumn of 1917, immediately after Kim Hyong Jik was apprehended by the Japanese imperialist police because of the incident of the Korean National Association, the Japanese imperialist policemen came to search her house to gain the secret documents of the organization. She resolutely resisted them, saying: "You rascals, search as you like!"

She was gentle and kind and for this, she had been respected and loved by her family and villagers. But she was resolute to the enemy.

She stayed on in Kangdong even after her husband's arrest, to make the revolutionary work carried on by her husband go ahead on a normal track as ever.

At the end of 1924, Kim Hyong Jik was again arrested by the Japanese imperialist police. Her son, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, came a long way from the native place Mangyongdae to her. She sent him together with his younger brothers to Linchiang for their safety on the night of his arrival. And she put the revolutionary work conducted by her husband in proper order before she went to Linchiang.



Kang Ban Sok, the pioneer of the Korean communist women's movement, imbuing members of the Women's Association with anti-Japanese patriotic spirit

GREAT MOTHER OF KOREA

In spite of the difficulties and hardships of life, she raised her son to be a peerless patriot and a great revolutionary in her life with special attention and did everything in her power to help him in his revolutionary activities.

She implanted the mind of her son, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his father's strong anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and indomitable fighting spirit and fired him in his childhood with a high ambition and a firm determination to fight Japanese imperialism to the end to win national liberation and build a people's paradise in Korea.

She always told her son in his childhood to ardently love his country and spoke about the aggressive and predatory nature of the Japanese imperialist invaders. While her husband was in prison, she used to tell her son why his father was imprisoned.

When she was going to see her husband in prison, her mother advised her not to take

her son, fearful lest he should feel hurt. She said to her mother: "He must see for himself where his father is. We should expose him to weather, I think." And she took her son to prison.

On June 5, 1926, Kim Hyong Jik, her husband and her prop and stay, whom she loved and respected, died from the aftereffect of the torture he suffered in the Japanese imperialists' prison.

Her pain and sorrow over his death were really great. But she did not show tears herself in the presence of her sons. Shortly after her husband's death, on the May Festival, when her son asked her to go to his father's grave together, she said: "No. I'll stay home. You sons, go by yourselves...." And she sent only her sons to their father's grave. She went alone to her husband's grave unnoticed and made a firm determination, shedding tears.

In order to make her sons have a strong



The house at Hsiaosha-ho where the great leader lived together with his mother, making preparations for founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army

revolutionary spirit, she did not show tears even when a heart-rending sorrow hit her, but overcame it with a burning fighting spirit.

After her husband's death, she sent her son to school as her husband willed, doing needlework or washing clothes for others day and night though she was weak.

Receiving the good teaching of such a fine mother and enjoying her deep care, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up to be a peerless patriot, a great revolutionary, at his early age.

Kang Ban Sok unconditionally supported her sons' revolutionary struggle and did everything in her power to help them in their struggle.

When the great leader made up his mind to leave halfway the Hwasong Uisuk School under the influence of the Independence Army and go to Kirin with a great plan to organize and wage a more active struggle, she fully supported his resolution. She encouraged the great leader to continue with his struggle when he was set free from the Kirin prison.

She helped the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League organized by the great leader in their work. She took almost sole charge of distributing *Saenal*

(New Day), the newspaper founded by the great leader, in Wanliho and other villages far from Fusung, to say nothing of Fusung. She also undertook to bring in weapons and went on secret liaison missions for the revolutionary organization in spite of the enemy's strict surveillance.

One day she went to Wanliho from Fusung to carry pistols. She said to the comrades who gave pistols: "Load the pistols, please, so that they may go off the moment I pull the trigger." And she hid the pistols among chunks of beef and hurried back, carrying them.

Getting the pistols, the great leader asked why they were loaded. She replied: "Why? I couldn't yield to them meekly, could I? I thought I should make them pay for my blood. At most, two or three of them might have pounced on me, and so I thought I should finish them off!"

Kang Ban Sok always placed the interests of the revolution above her private affairs.

In 1932, when the great leader was leaving for south Manchuria to expand and strengthen the guerrilla units right after the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, he learned that his mother was critically ill and so he visited her, taking with him some millet

he had bought. Kang Ban Sok sternly admonished her son for this: "If you, a revolutionary, worry about your home like this, you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person. If a man who

is out to liberate his country worries about his home, how can he achieve great things?..."

And she made her son leave his home immediately. Her braided hair was spread in his shoes. It carried her deep, warm love for him on a long journey for the revolution.

THE OUTSTANDING LEADER OF THE KOREAN WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT

Kang Ban Sok became an indomitable revolutionary fighter and the outstanding leader of the Korean women's emancipation movement in the course of helping the great leader in his revolutionary work.

She joined the secret revolutionary group formed by the great leader and conducted energetic activities, and devoted her all to the cause of the working people's national and social liberation.

According to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's original thought of women's emancipation, she, guided and helped by him, formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first communist women's revolutionary organization in our country, on December 26, 1926, and she became its Chairwoman according to the unanimous will of its members and other women.

With its appearance the Korean women's emancipation movement began to develop according to the great leader's revolutionary and scientific guiding idea, strategy and tactics and fighting methods, and entered a new stage of its development.

Kang Ban Sok steadily expanded the Women's Association over wide areas in Fusung and Antu districts.

Once when guiding an Association meeting, she told its members: "We women, no less than our husbands and brothers, must fight bravely for the independence of our country. There is no rule that says only men should take up arms..."

She not only organized and guided the Anti-Japanese Women's Association but also did not stop struggle even for a moment, always standing in the van of struggle.

Whenever the Women's Association members and her villagers advised her to take care of herself, she used to say: "When people are suffering from lost nationhood,

how can I stay in my sickbed? Revolutionary work will make me forget pain and cure me of my illness..."

As a result of her energetic activities, under the wise guidance of the great leader, the Anti-Japanese Women's Association further strengthened and developed into a genuine Juche-type women's revolutionary organization with a well-regulated system.

Kang Ban Sok's life was the brilliant life of an ardent revolutionary devoted wholly to the country's independence and the people's freedom and women's social liberation and the glorious revolutionary life of an outstanding leader of the communist women's movement who brought about the beginning of the Korean communist women's movement.

She became unable to continue with struggle because of illness she got from all manner of persecution by Japanese imperialism in the course of her tireless struggle.

Just before her death, she said to a woman living next door:

"When my son, Song Ju, comes back after my death, please treat him as I would. But if he comes while the Japanese imperialists remain in Korea and Korea is not independent, please tell him not to move my grave. Without vanity...I can say he'll never come home while the fighting is still on.... When Korea is independent, you sister, please go and see Mangyongdae near Pyongyang. It's really a fine place..."

To our regret, Kang Ban Sok died at 40 on July 31, 1932, too early to see the country's liberation which she had longed for.

She is not with us now. But her lofty revolutionary spirit will live forever in the hearts of our people and her immortal exploits in struggle will shine bright eternally.

Ko Chong Shik

Tractor Operators' Family of Ryongyon

The Ryongyon County Combined Farm in South Hwanghae Province boasts of a tractor operators' family actively contributing to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

Four couples and the youngest brother, nine in all, are tractor operators who belong to one workteam. They are working collective innovations, helping and leading each other forward. They are Pak Jong Guk's family which is a fine example and pride of our countryside.

THEIR OATH

One day in September 1960, shortly after Pak Jong Guk, the eldest brother, began to work as a tractor operator at the Ryongho workteam, the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, whom he had always longed to see, visited Ryongyon County on the west

coast.

That day, the fatherly leader, speaking about making the county combined farm a model farm in mechanization, earnestly said that for farm mechanization all, men and women, should learn to operate tractors.

Jong Guk was greatly excited at the respected and beloved leader's teaching conveyed to him.

He was a son of a tenant farmer, who had done back-breaking toil all day long, pulling the plough, in the years under Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But the respected and beloved leader raised him to be a tractor operator, a fighter of the rural technical revolution and takes fatherly care of every aspect of the work and life of the tractor drivers. His fatherly affection fired him with a new resolution to repay it.

He thought to himself: "Not only my wife and I but also all my family must take the



Pak Jong Guk's family are highly proud of being tractor drivers, fighters for farm mechanization



This family not only work well but also sing well

lead in implementing the far-reaching plan of the fatherly leader."

That night, Jong Guk told his intention to his wife Chong Yon Hwa, a tractor operator, and had a family meeting, where he appealed to all his family to become tractor operators as the fatherly leader asked them to and be single-heartedly true to him from generation to generation.

"Brother and sister-in-law, teach us to operate tractors, please. We will also become

tractor operators and glorify the honoured name of fighter for farm mechanization given by the fatherly leader."

Jong Guk's younger brothers and their wives readily responded to his appeal.

Though they had much field work to do and many difficulties beset them, Jong Guk and his wife taught younger brothers and their wives and younger sister the structure and mechanism of tractor and its operation methods every day.

Nine tractors simultaneously go to work



Some of them went to the tractor operators' training centre and they all became tractor operators.

At first, the eldest brother Jong Guk and his wife, the second younger brother Jong Do and his wife, the third younger brother Jong Sun, the youngest brother Jong Man and younger sister Jong Ok, seven of the family, became tractor operators.

Then the third younger brother Jong Sun married a tractor driver, Rim Jong Suk, and his younger sister Jong Ok a tractor driver, Kim Gwang Su. Thus, the family boasted of nine tractor drivers.

WITH HIGHEST CONSCIOUSNESS

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to successfully realize comprehensive mechanization in agriculture the tractor operators, fighters for rural mechanization, should increase their role more than anyone else. Whether we raise good crops or not, whether the farmers are relieved from heavy labour or not depends largely on tractor operators."

Well aware and highly proud that they were contributing, through their labour, to the eternal prosperity of the socialist countryside where farming is done with the help

The tractor operators' family raise their technical level, helping and leading each other forward



of machines and chemicals, nine tractor drivers of Jong Guk's family firmly resolved to glorify the honoured name of forerunner in the rural technical revolution, the fighter for rural mechanization, and worked hard.

They did their best, with their tractors, to meet the requirements of the Juche farming methods and mechanize farm work and did their work perfectly well. The high consciousness of their duty made them do so.

One morning, when she came out to prepare a big paddy field for planting, Chong Yon Hwa found one edge of the field remain unploughed.

It was so small that peasants could hoe it easily.

"The state has sent the countryside good tractors with a view to liberating the farmers from hoeing. Nevertheless, if we tractor drivers make the farmers hoe, we cannot say that we have fulfilled our duty. This is not the way we tractor operators, the workers sent to the countryside, should do things."

She thought to herself and took off the harrow and fitted up a plough to the tractor.

Each member of the family is working with such an attitude of a master towards the revolution.

If they are needed to liberate the peasants from difficult and labour-consuming work and increase agricultural production, they always take the lead in the work with a high sense of responsibility as a master.

After his day's work Jong Do, the second younger brother, frequents the repair work-team to give a helping hand or to remake the rice sower, fertilizer sprayer and other farm machines. He does such things, whether people recognize him or not.

Tractor operators of the family often meet and sum up what they did and discuss what they should do.

The family meeting helped the third younger brother to rectify his slipshod way of work and the fourth younger brother to get rid of the bad habit of not taking good care of trailers. The family meeting decided that they all should take the correspondence course to raise their level of knowledge. The tractor operators' family will be a family of engineers and assistant engineers in the near future.

As seen above, the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are mightily promoted by such people in our countryside.

Lo Yong Se



THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG POSES FOR A PHOTOGRAPH WITH POULTRY BREEDERS AT THE MANGYONGDAE POULTRY PLANT

Women Designers

—Women Designers at the Pyongyang City Designing Station—



Women designers put all their wisdom and energy into their work

Women designers plan attractive, comfortable buildings



Women designers frequent the construction site to discuss their design with workers

Women designers earnestly discuss how to plan a new building better





① Our prosperous city gives great hope to these designers

② Women designers call on residents to plan a new dwelling

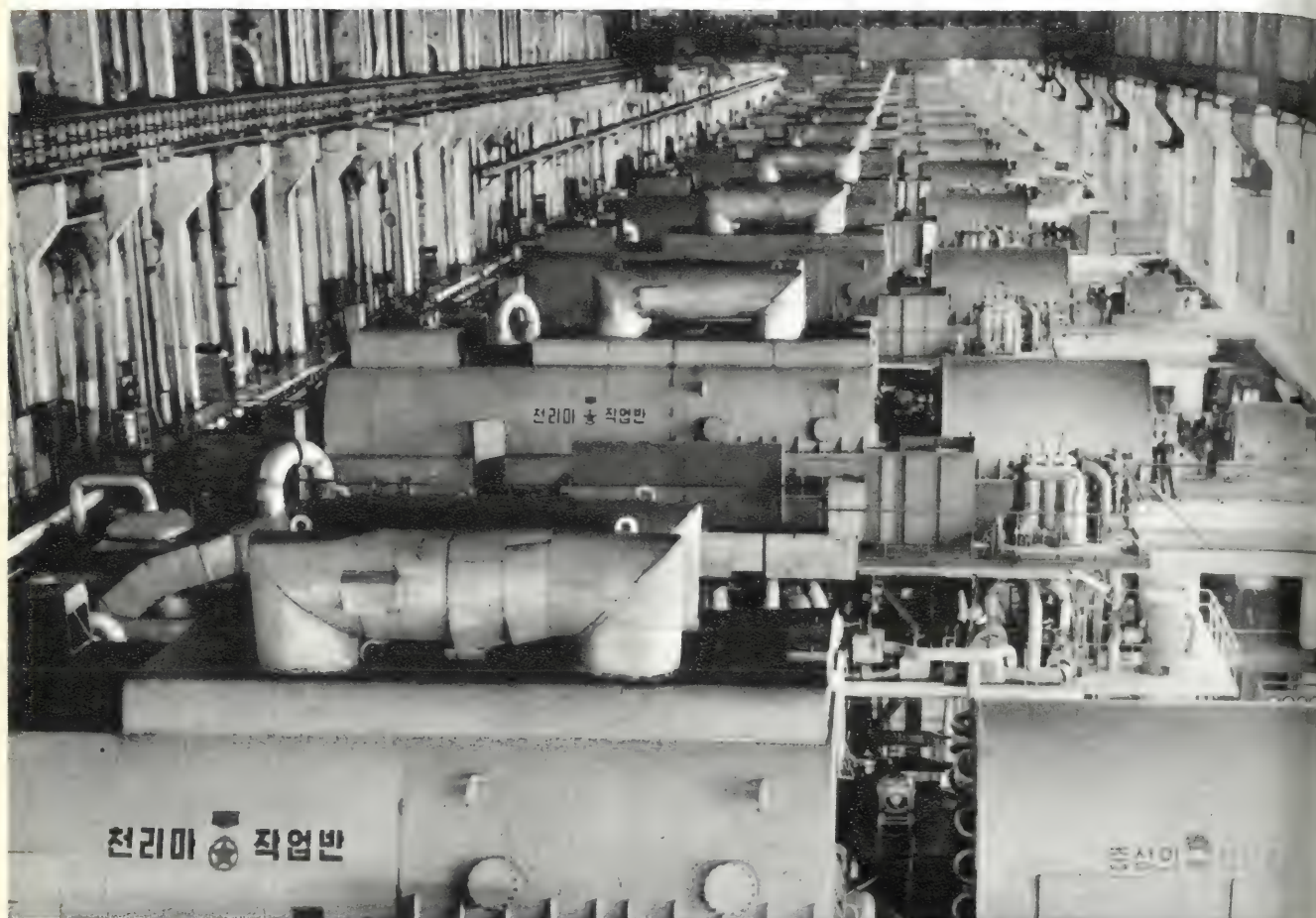
③ Women designers have a consultation about planning with a model of buildings

④ A designer couple



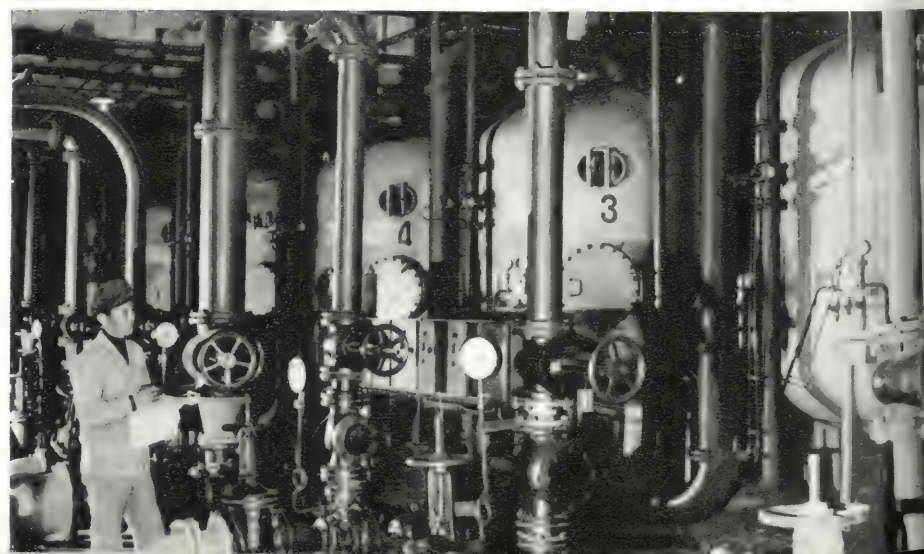
TO PRODUCE MORE ELECTRICITY

—At the Pukchang Thermal Power Station—

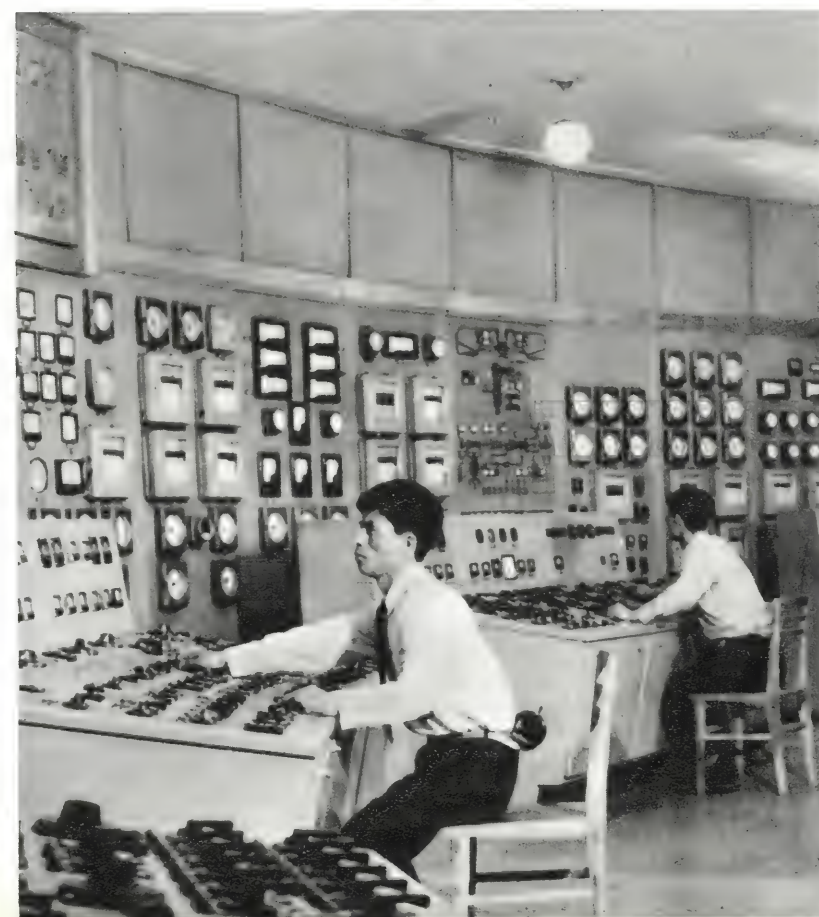


Part of the generator
shop

The chemical shop
amply supplies puri-
fied industrial water



Technical preparation workers quite often have technical consultation to
increase power generation

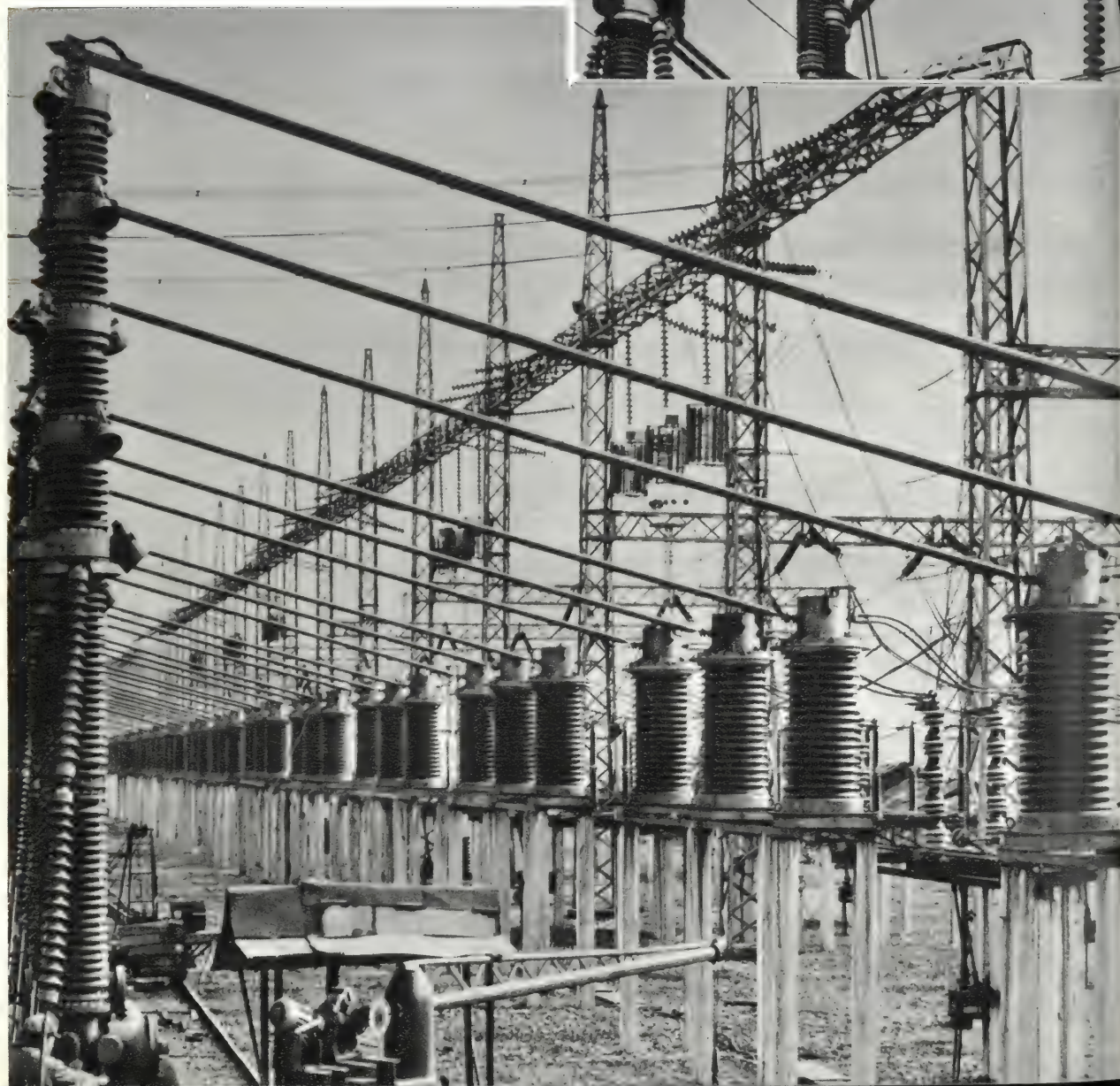


Part of the control
room

Transformer substation workers regularly check up the power-transmission line



Part of the transformer substation



Powerful Ferrous Metallurgical Industry

Our ferrous metallurgical industry, favoured with inexhaustible iron deposits and its own firm material and technical basis, has a bright outlook.

Under the wise guidance and constant concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our ferrous metallurgical industry, once backward and deformed, has completely got rid of colonial lopsidedness and technical lag in a short span of time and become an independent, modern and powerful one effectively serving the building of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch,

and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 413.)

During the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976), our metallurgical bases were reconstructed and expanded in a big way and the inner structure of ferrous metallurgical industry further perfected and its independence steadily increased.

4,000,000-TON STEEL PRODUCTION CAPACITY CREATED

Deepening grand socialist construction needs more and more metals to rapidly develop our national economy including the machine-building industry and capital construction and particularly to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Part of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a metallurgical giant of our country



In order to fully satisfy the growing demand for steel, the workers in the ferrous metallurgical industry waged a vigorous struggle to reconstruct or expand metallurgical factories in a big way and build new metallurgical bases during the Six-Year Plan.

The constructors at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a metallurgical giant in the northern region, built a big blast furnace, a continuous sintering furnace, two coke ovens and a large converter shop with their own strength and technique in a brief time, conducting a powerful speed campaign, beating the revolutionary drum aloud. As a result, the output of pig iron increased 2 times, steel 3.3 times, sinter 2.9 times and coke 2.3 times. Moreover, they completed a large modern branch rolling shop and guaranteed the ample production of rolled steel of various sizes needed by the different branches of the national economy.

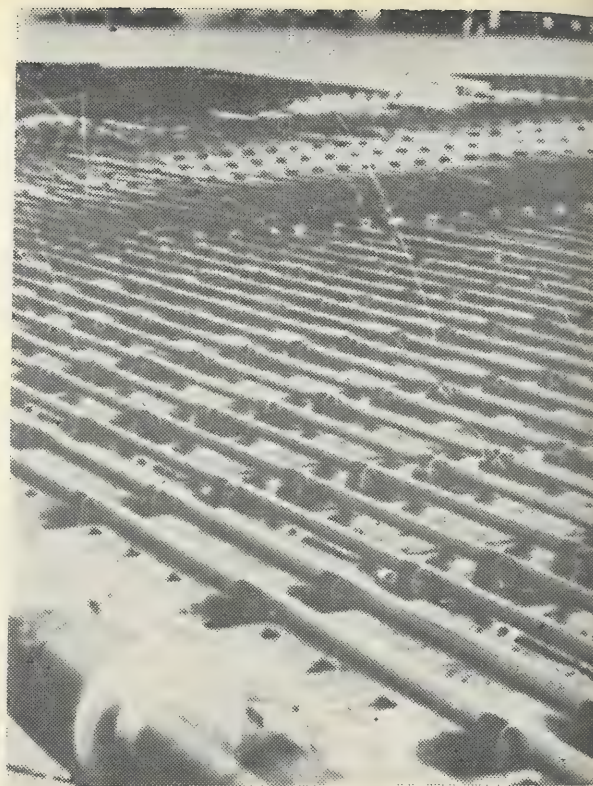
They reconstructed the existing blast furnace to increase its inside cubage and multiply its production capacity.

Today the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex has become a powerful metallurgical centre equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel and rolled steel.

Other iron and steel works have also reconstructed or enlarged many blast furnaces, electric furnaces and open-hearth furnaces, and introduced many new production processes including the continuous casting process.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex built a new continuous sintering furnace shop and a reduced pellet shop; the Songjin Steel Works the third steel shop; the Kangson Steel Complex the second steel shop. Large machine-building factories built or enlarged steel casting shops. And the thin plate shop and the heat treatment shop were expanded at the Songjin Steel Works, and the blooming mill enlarged successfully at the Kangson Steel Complex. Medium and small steel mills were built in different places and rolling mills installed at big factories and enterprises. The result was that the material and technical basis of the ferrous metallurgical industry was further strengthened.

Upholding the great leader's teaching on developing the iron industry using domestic fuel and raw materials, our scientists and technicians created our Juche semisteel in-



The drawn steel pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Complex produces drawn steel pipes in large quantities

dustry with our inexhaustible anthracite and dust iron ore as fuel and raw material and opened up a broad avenue to the steady development of the iron industry.

With the industrialization of production of reduced pellet, we succeeded in solving the problem of raw material in making steel by using domestic fuel and further increased the Juche character of our metallurgical industry.

The April 13 Iron Works, a Juche metallurgical industrial centre, increased its equipment and reconstructed and enlarged itself. This led to a marked increase in the capacity of semisteel production. Granulated iron-producing bases were further consolidated and the research in sponge iron and electric iron manufacture was completed and a firm foundation laid to industrialize their production.

With a signal increase in production capacity at the iron and steel works, great efforts were made to develop and enlarge raw material bases in a big way.

The Musan Mine, a big iron-ore producer in the northern region, introduced large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment to further increase the iron-ore production capacity. Our workers laid a large-size, long-distance dressed-ore pipeline 98 kilometres long between Musan and Chongjin and completed the railway electrification to transport greater quantities of iron ore in good time.

As seen above, during the Six-Year Plan we strengthened metallurgical bases materially and technically and created the steel production capacity of 4,000,000 tons, and thereby attained the steel production goal of the Six-Year Plan.

PERFECTION OF PRODUCTION STRUCTURE AND STEADY TECHNICAL INNOVATION

With the rapid reconstruction and enlargement of metallurgical centres and the creation of a new Juche metallurgical industry using domestic fuel and raw materials, the inner structure of the ferrous metallurgical industry was further perfected and its independence increased markedly.

The production cycle of the metallurgical industry was normalized and imbalance was completely eliminated between pig iron production and steel production and between

steel production and rolled steel production. This industry became more independent and many-sided in its production and the proportion of its production of finished goods increased considerably.

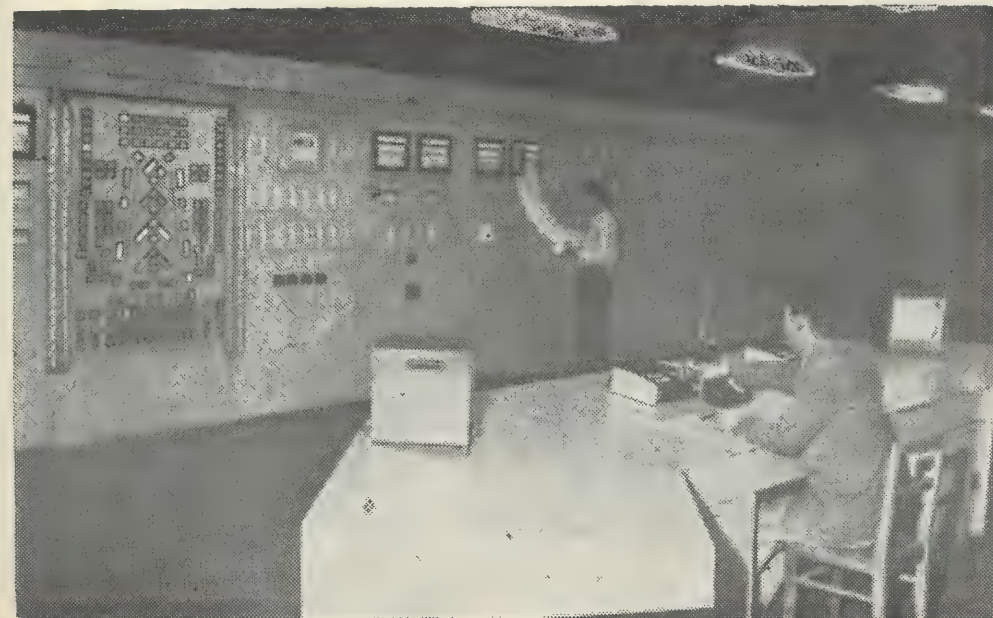
This made it possible to keep a proper balance between pig iron and steel in production capacity and thereby steadily and rapidly increase the assortment of steel and the rolled steel production, and diversify the variety and size of rolled steel in a short time to fully satisfy the demand for rolled steel of different kinds and sizes needed to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The ratio of converter steel in steel production was increased, and the production of alloy steel multiplied rapidly with our rich mineral resources.

Rolling mills were reinforced or reequipped and new modern rolling mills installed. Many factories using much steel installed their own small rolling mills.

We sharply increased the production of goods of second-stage metal processing—wire ropes, iron wire, drawn steel pipes, welded steel tubes and electric welded steel pipes of different sizes, and fully meet the domestic demand for them.

Great progress has been made in semi-automation and full-automation of production processes in the ferrous metallurgical indus-



The remote-control room for the third blast furnace at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex



Molten iron is teemed

try along with the work to improve and perfect its inner structure.

The respected and beloved leader set it as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to liberate the working people from heat-affected and other harmful labour in the metallurgical industry and pointed out the clear-cut orientation and ways to introduce industrial TV and automation and remote control in production processes at metallurgical factories.

Under the great leader's deep concern, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex established first in its steel shop a control system by industrial TV and transceivers and ensures scientific precision and unity in the direction of production.

The iron-ore sieving ground, the May 14 shop, the reduced pellet shop, the sintering furnace shop, the blast furnace shop and the silica shop introduced automation and remote control in production to liberate workers from

hard labour and make work easy and increase production steadily at a high rate with less manpower.

Following the example of all-round automation set by the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex all metallurgical factories including the Kangson Steel Complex actively pushed ahead with automation and remote control in production.

The metallurgical factories are waging vigorously a mass technical innovation movement to steadily improve the production processes. They introduce many new good ideas and rationalization proposals into production every year, giving great profits to the state.

Particularly, our workers and technicians and scientists, production enterprises and scientific research institutes closely cooperate and mightily push ahead with technical innovation, achieving great successes in the effective use of the already laid production bases and the technical reconstruction to further increase the production capacity.

They remade blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, electric furnaces and other furnaces and rolling mills and introduced many advanced work methods in open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces to augment productivity. Through constant technical innovation, the workers at the Kangson Steel Complex increased 16 times the production capacity of the blooming mill shop which had turned out only 60,000 tons of billet in the past.

Metallurgical factories pushed forward vigorously comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and full-automation, formed new technical processes and modernized equipment to make the metallurgical processes more intensive and radically improve the technical equipment of the ferrous metallurgical industry. This resulted in the systematic improvement of the technical and economic indices and the rapid increase of labour productivity and the per-worker output value at the metallurgical factories.

Our ferrous metallurgical industry developing rapidly under the wise guidance of the great leader will attain the steel goal of 12,000,000 tons, one of the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction, in the near future.

Kim Mun Ho



Adding Another Fame to Socialist Korea



Coach Kang Nung Ha

People's Athlete Pak Yong Sun, the world's strongest table tennis player, won again the women's singles of the 34th World Table Tennis Championships held in Birmingham, Britain.

Our reporter had a conversation with Merited Athlete Kang Nung Ha who coached Pak Yong Sun for the recent championships. We give their conversation below:

* * *

R: People's Athlete Pak Yong Sun won the women's singles of the 33rd World Table

Tennis Championships held in Calcutta, India, two years ago and emerged as the "world table tennis queen," causing a great sensation in the world table tennis circle. She became the women's singles titleholder of the 34th World Table Tennis Championships, too.

Kang: Pak Yong Sun made her first appearance at the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships as a young player and emerged as the world table tennis titleholder like a comet.

She won the women's singles and became the world table tennis titleholder twice successively, which was the first in 22 years.

Today world table tennis techniques are making signal progress. So her success at the recent championships is really wonderful, I should say.

R: Her success added fame to socialist Korea and makes us feel great joy and pride.

Would you please tell me what made her the world table tennis titleholder again?

Kang: It is entirely attributable to the Juche-based policy of physical culture and sports shaped by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his wise leadership and his profound love and solicitude for us sportsmen.

On March 17, 1975, the respected and beloved leader personally met Pak Yong Sun and attentively listened to the story that she didn't lose her heart to the last moment of game but fought well to win the game. And he said: That's just it. It is just the way the anti-Japanese guerrillas did things.... You did not give up the set but made a vigorous attack to the last moment. It is what you did well. It is the very way the anti-Japanese



People's Athlete Pak Yong Sun, winner of the women's singles at the 34th World Table Tennis Championships, is awarded prize

guerrillas did things. The anti-Japanese guerrillas fought in such a way and won battle. They made attack to the last man. So they could win victory in the end. And he highly praised Pak Yong Sun who fought in the way of the anti-Japanese guerrillas as the "Heroine of Sports."

The great leader warmly encouraged her to improve her technique and strengthen her fighting spirit to achieve greater success in the future. And he posed for a photograph with her and presented her with a precious gift to be handed down from generation to generation.

R: Pak Yong Sun is indeed a lucky girl. It was the highest honour, I think.

Kang: You are right. Pak Yong Sun did what she should do as an athlete of Juche

Korea. But the great leader spoke highly of her and showed deeper love and solicitude for her than her parents. It was the greatest honour for her.

With a firm determination to repay the profound political trust and solicitude of the great leader with high political consciousness and technique and with loyalty, Pak Yong Sun shed much sweat in training. She made untiring efforts to steadily develop the Juche tactical system and table tennis technique suited to the constitutional features of the Koreans.

R: The great leader always said: If army-men sweat much in combat training, they would shed less blood in battle. The same is true of the sportsmen. If they sweat much in routine training, they would acquire high technique and win games.

Kang: Pak Yong Sun was especially zealous in training. She made stronger demand on herself.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to further develop all events of physical culture and sports and win every game, it is also important to establish a Juche tactical system suited to the constitution of our people."

Bearing deep in mind the great leader's teaching, she paid particular attention to cultivating strong fighting spirit, perseverance and physical strength and to perfecting the Juche tactical system and acquiring high table tennis technique to participate in the 34th World Table Tennis Championships.

For example, she put her heart's blood into training to ensure greater success in service and strong counterattack while making the most effective use of her special skill. In this way, she made full preparations to play games with confidence, firmly taking initiative in any case.

Her hard training was prompted by a single desire to faithfully carry through the teaching of the great leader to the end.

R: Pak Yong Sun's painstaking efforts and intensive training produced good results at the 22nd Yugoslav International Table Tennis Championships and the 19th Scandinavian International Table Tennis Championships held at the end of 1976.

Kang: In fact, these two championships were participated in by all the world-famous table tennis players and they were their fierce battle for a world championship.

At these championships, Pak Yong Sun played well as befits an athlete of Chollima Korea, and won the championships.

They were important games for success in the 34th World Table Tennis Championships close at hand, I think.

R: I think that she was sure of success in the 34th World Table Tennis Championships.

Kang: Yes, she was. As you know, the recent championships was the biggest one in which more than 500 male and female players from the five continents participated.

The women's singles attracted more than 200 famous players from over 60 countries and regions and drew the deep interest of the world table tennis fans.

Pak Yong Sun played six games including

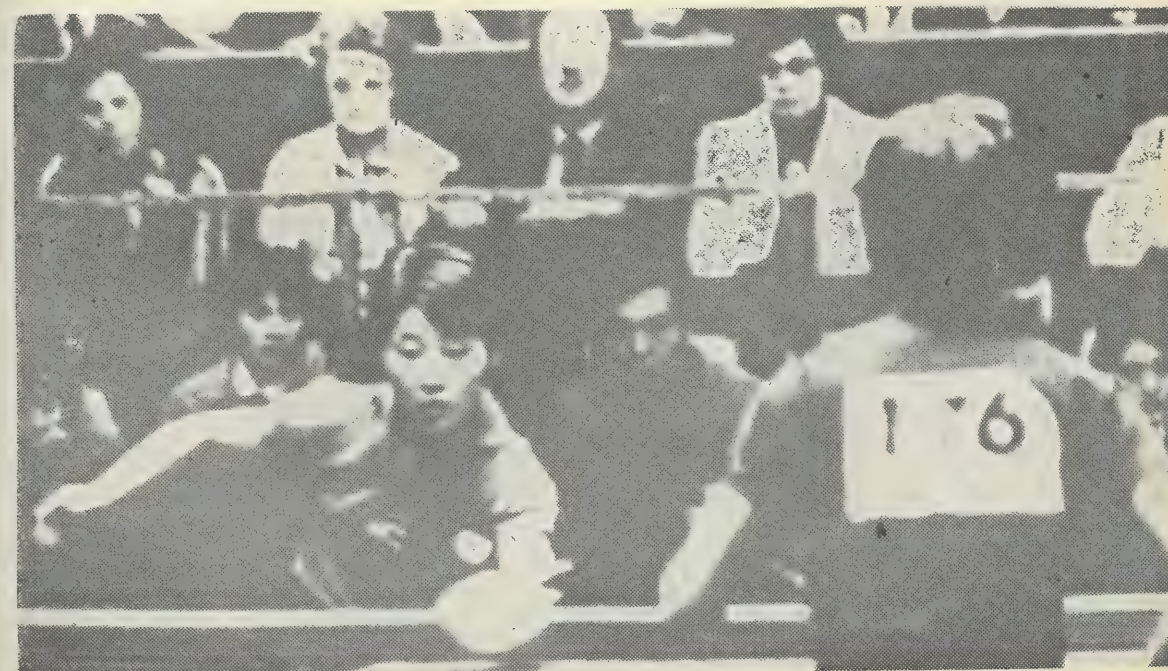
the finals. In each game, she played well enough, fully displaying the superiority of the Juche tactical system and Juche sports technique.

R: As was widely reported by the publications at home and abroad, her first game with the British player attracted the particular attention of the spectators in the technical and spiritual-moral aspects, didn't it?

Kang: Yes, it did. Her first game with British rival, C. Knight, attracted spectators' special attention. The British rival played the game in almost the same way as Pak Yong Sun. Therefore, the outcome of the game largely depended on tactical system. Pak Yong Sun, basing herself strictly on the Juche tactical system, took initiative by the rapid movement and made successive attacks.

Her rival tried loop-drive many times, believing in her skill. Each time, however, Pak Yong Sun put her on the defensive by deep loop and hit and firmly took initiative in the game, and beat her.

People's Athlete Pak Yong Sun takes firmly initiative and defeats her rival at women's singles finals



By the way, there were uncommon impolite acts against us in that game, inviting sneer from the spectators.

British umpires did not show the result of draw to our player and gave first service to their player, found a quarrel in an unjust thing in the course of the game and made an umpire watch our coach.

Moreover, the British player was abnormal. She kicked nervously the ball whenever she failed and abruptly turned around, assuming a posture of receiving service. She repeated such rude acts many times.

On the contrary, Pak Yong Sun exhibited the lofty spiritual-moral traits in the whole course of the games, and thus received warm applause from the spectators.

R: Our players showed fine examples technically, spiritually-morally. I think it is the noble traits of the sportsmen of Chollima Korea brought up under the loving care of the great leader.

Kang: You are right. During the championships people saw with envious eyes our players having hard training and playing games and infinitely longed for Chollima Korea led by the great leader.

They did more so when during their stay in Britain they saw our documentary showing the whole course of the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships held in Pyongyang.

Head of the Cyprian table tennis team said: "The respected President Kim Il Sung is the most outstanding and greatest leader in the world. Through the brilliant reality I saw in Korea last year I understood this more clearly." And he expressed his joy, saying that because the 35th World Table Tennis Championships was to be held in Korea in 1979 he would be able to have his highest honour of visiting again the country led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Secretary of the Swedish Table Tennis Association said: "I see such a beautiful country as Korea for the first time in my life. I will visit Pyongyang to participate in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, leading a large delegation. I think we should not give mind to money in visiting Korea, a beautiful and friendly country." Head of the Portuguese table tennis team called on us three times and asked us to convey the friendly sentiments of the Portuguese table tennis players and people towards the happy



Player Pak Yong Sun signs her autograph to table tennis fans



People's Athlete Pak Yong Sun beat the world's strong rivals and became the world women's singles titleholder for the second time. Now she returns home

Korean people when we returned home. And he shook hands warmly with us.

Such examples are too numerous to cite.

R: I think that the world people and table tennis circles are placing especially great expectations on the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang in 1979.

Kang: Yes. So do I. Vice-President of the Japan Table Tennis Association said: "Korea struck the world people with wonder at the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships. The 35th Championships will be more wonderful and grander."

There is much time by the championships, but our people and sportsmen have a very heavy task to fulfil, I think.

As the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships held last year made a great contribution to deepening the friendly and cooperative relations of the Asian peoples and sportsmen and further developing the Asian table tennis movement and technique, the 35th World Table Tennis Championships will do so, I believe.

R: So do I. Thank you for your kind words.

Home-returning players Pak Yong Sun and Pak Yong Ok are enthusiastically welcomed by a vast multitude of working people and school boys and girls



Final Communique of Coordination Bureau Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries

A Coordination Bureau Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in New Delhi, capital of India, adopted the final communique on April 11.

The communique pointed out that on the international arena many crises still remain unsolved and, still worse, they have become aggravated; some of new crises have appeared, spreading over the new regions.

Noting that many non-aligned countries are encountered with direct subversive plots and interference, the communique condemned the imperialist forces which are engrossed in interference with the internal affairs of African countries.

Referring to the situation of southern Africa, the communique condemned the racist regimes' apartheid and sharply criticized the South African racialists who reject the withdrawal from Namibia.

The communique also condemned the South African regime which is obsessed with systematic acts of aggression against the peoples of Angola and Zambia.

The communique criticized some countries that maintain economic cooperation with the South African racist regime and showed strong disapproval of the "Transkei Independence Declaration."

It expressed support to the struggle waged by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe for independence.

Touching on the Middle East question, the communique noted that a fair and stable peace cannot be secured in the Middle East unless Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the Arab areas under their occupation and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people are respected.

It called upon all the countries to respect peace, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-aligned stand of Cyprus.

It voiced its objection to the building of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean

region as in Diego Garcia Island.

The communique expressed strong support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and strongly demanded that all foreign troops and military equipment be withdrawn from south Korea.

It stressed as follows:

After examining the Korean question the Coordination Bureau demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn and nuclear weapons and all other means of war be removed from south Korea, foreign military bases there be dismantled, the "UN Command" be disbanded and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced by a stable and fair peace agreement guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

The Coordination Bureau extended support to the struggle of the Korean people to create a climate of great national unity and reunify the country independently and peacefully without outside interference in accordance with the three principles of national reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

The communique opposed and condemned outside intervention and pressure on the Latin-American countries and voiced support to their struggle to safeguard sovereignty.

It called for establishing a new international economic order so as to completely reorganize the international economic relations.

The communique stated that the struggle to set up a fair economic order is inseparably linked with the people's struggle to oppose imperialism, neo-colonialism and exploitation.

It also noted that the activities of transnational corporations constitute one of the major obstacles in the way of consolidating political and economic independence of the developing countries.

MONGGUMPO

Our coast abounds in scenic spots.

Monggumpo is one of scenic spots on the west coast.

It is a beautiful inlet on the coast northwest of Ryongyon County, South Hwanghae Province.

White sand, green pine wood and fishing boats gladden people's eyes.

The snow-white sands along the crescent seashore. Sungson-bong Hill to its back is covered with

the lawn as soft as silk. There is also a thick pine wood.

The crystal-clear sand is drifted here and there by the wind to form mounds.

The West Sea sight from the white sands is wonderful. Red wild rose and lovely pine landscape please the eye.

The Monggumpo sand is silica and it, together with that of Kumipo and Sunuido, is widely used for making glass and for casting.

Monggumpo offers an ideal bathing resort in summer.

There grow such precious medicinal herbs as *pangpung* and *sasam* on the sands.

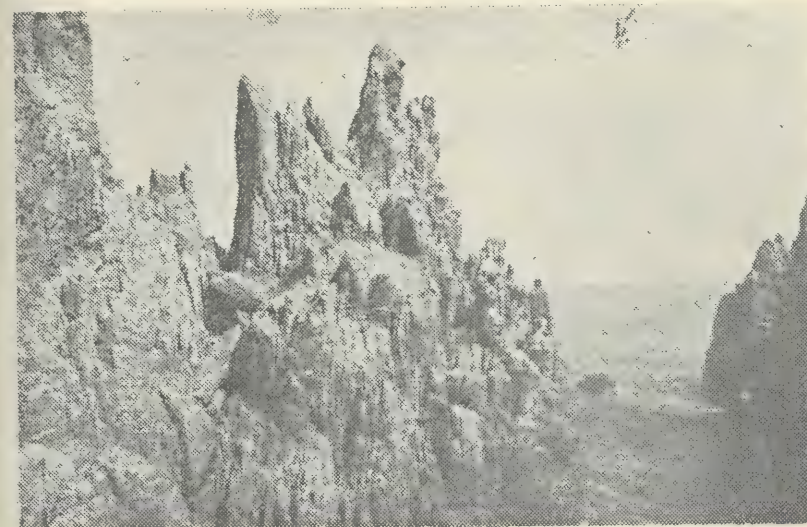
The sea off Monggumpo abounds in marine resources and is called the "treasure house" of the West Sea.

It is alive with fishing boats in spring and summer.

The state has built cozy modern houses for the cooperative farmers and fishermen there. People there sing of the favours of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has enabled them to live a happy life today and every house rings with merry laughter.

As seen above, under the loving care of the great leader, Monggumpo has turned into a cultural recreation ground, a paradise for the people, a famous seaside resort, which attracts workers and cooperative farmers in different parts of the country.

Li Yong Hun



The communique emphasized that the Non-Alignment should take steps of wide range to put into full operation the document on economic cooperation adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

The communique said that the Coordination Bureau decided to hold a symposium

of non-aligned countries and other developing countries in Pyongyang in the autumn of 1978 to exchange experience gained in the course of developing independent national industry and agriculture, strengthen the independence of national economy and more effectively realize economic cooperation among them.

WATER DEER

Water deer, a species of deer, is one of the rare animals living in our country.

It is 80-100 centimetres in length and 16-22 kilogrammes in weight. It is bigger than musk deer and smaller than roe deer. It is easily distinguished from roe deer as it has no big white area on the hips around the tail and also from musk deer as it has no white spots on both sides. It lacks antlers in both sexes and male has the upper canine teeth enlarged into tusks. It hides in the bushes in the daytime and moves mainly at dawn and early in the evening. It lives on sprouts, buds, shoots and leaves of various plants and arrowroots. In summer it likes water and comes down to brooks or rivers once or twice a day to drink water and swim.

A female water deer may have an average of 2-6 per litter in June or July. Water deer grows so rapidly and it is a good breeding animal.

Colts follow their mother immediately after their birth and suck their mother's milk. Twenty or thirty days after their birth they eat soft grass and live in the bushes separately, not in a group. They grow to full maturity in eight months and bring forth their young in two years.

Water deer is small but very quick in movement. It jumps over a stream 5-6 metres wide and runs

over 70 kilometres an hour. So even the fierce and nimble wolf cannot catch it.

In November and December it gets fat. Its flesh is tasty and tender and so is very good to eat. The hides are soft and strong and are used for making various fine goods.

The blood and liver of water deer are used for precious tonics.

Formerly water deer lived in hills and reeds growing on the seaside mainly in the western re-

gion such as North and South Hwanghae Provinces and North and South Pyongan Provinces of our country.

By dint of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise policy of actively protecting and propagating beneficial animals and plants and of the efforts of our scientists to carry his policy into practice, water deer abounds also in the northeastern region of our country.

Our country boasts of many roe deer breeding farms.



Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification Must Be Realized according to Three Principles of National Reunification

July 4 this year is the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic North-South Joint Statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the home and world public are demanding more and more strongly that Korea be reunified according to the three principles—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.**

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to accelerate the country's independent, peaceful reunification, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the three principles of national reunification. The three principles of national reunification put forward by our Party are: first, to achieve the country's reunification independently without relying on foreign forces and without their interference; second, to realize national reunification peacefully without recourse to force of arms; and third, to promote great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and social system. The keynote of the historic North-South Joint Statement is precisely our three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.**" ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., pp. 266-7.)**

The three principles of national reunification represent absolutely correct principled ways to settle the question of Korea's reunification; they are totally just principles which reflect the demand of our era and the unanimous will of our people and fully accord with the desire of the world people.

Korea's reunification must be realized independently by the Korean people themselves without relying on foreign forces and without their interference.

The country's reunification is essentially our nation's internal affair of taking back

the territory and population from the foreign imperialists and establishing national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

A nation's internal affair must be settled by its people, its master.

Therefore, the question of Korea's reunification must be resolved by the Korean people, its master, in line with their will and demand and according to the principle of national self-determination.

The question of our country's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves. This is essential to enable our people to express their will fully on the democratic principle and succeed in reunifying their country peacefully.

Our people are fully capable of reunifying their divided country by themselves and have a firm foundation to do so.

The country's independent reunification fully conforms to the trend of our era when the peoples of all countries call for independence against all forms of domination and subjugation and to their desire.

The independent principle, therefore, is the fundamental principle of Korea's reunification.

It is the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic to reunify our country independently and peacefully.

The question of our country's reunification is not a dispute between different nations but a problem of ending the territorial and national division artificially caused by the foreign forces, rejoining the severed ties of one nation and its cut political, economic and cultural links. So it should and can be settled peacefully without recourse to force of arms.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have held fast to the position of solving the national reunification question of rejoining the severed national ties by peaceful means.

The entire Korean people unanimously desire their country's peaceful reunification.

The world peace-lovers also wish to see the question of Korea's reunification settled peacefully in the interest of Asian and world peace and security.

Our people have their own forces and possibilities to reunify their divided country peacefully. The socialist forces in the north and the broad patriotic democratic forces in the south are actual forces which can frustrate the moves of the partitionists within and without towards war and permanent national split and attain the country's peaceful reunification.

Based on these real possibilities and the peace-loving position, our Party and the Government of the Republic have all along made every possible effort to settle the national reunification question peacefully.

In order to settle the question of national reunification independently and peacefully, a great national unity must be attained between north and south.

If they are to improve their relations, bring about their rapprochement and pave the way to the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the north and south must place the common national cause of the country's reunification above the differences in ideology, ideal and social system and unite for it.

We made it clear that we would not impose our socialist system upon south Korea for a great national unity and have all along called for reunifying the country through the transitional step of north-south Confederation.

Our people have a fine experience and tradition of having defeated Japanese imperialism and liberated the country by fighting, all united, under the anti-Japanese banner unfurled by the great leader.

The three principles of national reunification, as laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and defined as the keynote of the North-South Joint Statement, are the absolutely just, reasonable and realistic principles of national reunification in the light of the fundamental principles for the settlement of the national problem and the principal demand of the national reunification cause, and of the trend of the times and the desire of the entire Korean people and the world people.

That is why the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—are

fully supported and approved by the entire Korean people and the world peace-lovers and they are recognized internationally as the totally just principles of Korea's reunification.

The entire Korean people's joy knew no bounds when the fine common national program for reunification was published a quarter of a century after the territorial and national division.

From the patriotic position to realize the burning desire of the whole nation as soon as possible, our Party and the Government of the Republic earnestly proposed to take practical measures to promote north-south collaboration instead of confrontation and not keep military confrontation but eliminate it, and accept the demand of political parties and public organizations and people of all strata for participation in the discussion of the reunification question to widen the scope of the dialogue.

But for the interference of foreign forces and the criminal moves of the south Korean puppet clique who overruled the three principles of national reunification, great progress would have been made in national reunification.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, who think nothing of the destiny of the country and the people and are interested only in their fortune and prosperity and long-term office, declared the creation of "two Koreas" their policy and thus destroyed the foundation of the dialogue for reunification. Now that their internal and external crisis has deepened, they are fanning north-south antagonism and enmity and aggravating tension, clinging more tightly to the sleeves of the foreign forces and seeking permanent national split more frantically.

If this is tolerated, division will last indefinitely and an unforeseeable result be brought about.

The prevailing situation requires us more urgently than ever before to take save-the-nation measures immediately and find the way out for the nation.

To meet such a situation, the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang last January advanced a four-point save-the-nation proposal. This new proposal based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is

an absolutely just and reasonable one.

The most important problem to be settled immediately to save the difficult situation confronting the nation and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification is to put into effect the new save-the-nation proposal without delay.

As is clearly pointed out in the new save-the-nation proposal, the great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south is essential to strengthen the internal forces of the nation, end the interference of the foreign forces and the reliance on them, tide over the difficult situation and hasten the national reunification cause by our people themselves. A practical measure to eliminate the present military confrontation will dispel the mistrust and misunderstanding between north and south and bring a favourable phase in the country's peaceful reunification.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification needs the creation of an atmosphere of great national unity. To this end,

the source of national discord and antagonism must be eliminated.

The convocation of a north-south political consultative conference is badly needed now to discuss and carry into practice the above-mentioned save-the-nation measures embodying the three principles of national reunification.

The realization of these measures will bring about a new radical turn in the settlement of the reunification problem.

That is why the Korean people and the world progressives enthusiastically support the new save-the-nation proposal based on the three principles of national reunification and the latter express firm solidarity with our people in their struggle to put into effect the proposal.

Our people will surely translate into reality the three principles of national reunification and reunify their divided country, and build a rich and strong, independent, sovereign state good to live in in Korea.

Kim Hyong Gwan



Resolution Adopted at "International Conference for a New Direction in the US-Korea Policy"

A resolution was adopted at the "international conference for a new direction in the US-Korea policy" held in New York last April.

The resolution said:

Whereas for more than a quarter-century, the US has supported first the repressive "regime" of Syngman Rhee and now the even more repressive dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi, both of which have acted in flagrant disregard of human right, enacted and enforced repressive laws, killed, tortured and imprisoned large numbers of citizens who represent the overwhelming majority of the people and who oppose these "regimes," whereas the (south) "Korean Central Intelligence Agency," in cooperation with the US and other intelligence agencies, has systematically intimidated and used physical violence against Koreans abroad and has even undermined American society by bribery and subversion, and whereas Pak Jung Hi maintains his "regime" largely by enormous infusions of US economic and military "aid" and private capital, and whereas US maintains 42,000 troops armed with nuclear and conventional weapons in south Korea, and whereas the presence in south Korea of US troops supporting the belligerent Pak "regime" may again propel the US into war in Korea...

Therefore, we the participants call upon (US) Congress and the President:

1. To remove immediately all nuclear weapons from south Korea;
2. To withdraw American troops, conventional weapons and paramilitary personnel from south Korea;
3. To end all US military and economic "aid" to Pak Jung Hi's "regime."

The escalating cycle of tension in divided

Korea which had continued too long must be brought to an end. Consistent with that objective all appropriate steps must be taken by the Carter Administration in positively continuing current communications between the US and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We the undersigned further call upon all concerned Americans to organize on every possible level—locally, regionally, and nationally—in order to bring about the above-mentioned change in US-Korea policy.

We call for the support of the aims of this resolution and of the spirit of this conference by the public in all countries that back the Pak dictatorship economically, politically, or militarily.

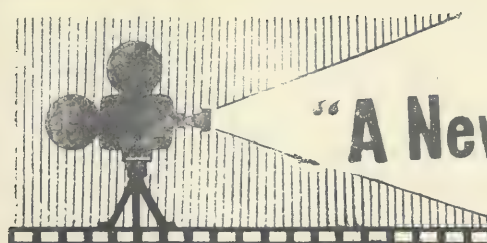
We condemn Pak Jung Hi's complete contempt for those elementary human rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter. We call on the US government to do the same.

We call for the immediate release of all victims of political repression in south Korea, many of whom have been detained only for speaking out for justice and human decency. In particular, we call for the commutation of all death sentences and the release of all those condemned to death.

We extend our full support to the south Korean people's movement to end the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and to establish in its place a broad-based democratic coalition.

We also express our conviction that it is the right of the Korean people independently to achieve the reunification of their homeland which has been divided for three decades and thus enjoy the happiness and prosperity.

Feature Film



"A Never-To-Be-Forgotten Man"

Recently the Korean February 8 Feature Film Studio produced a feature film "A Never-To-Be-Forgotten Man." It is about the heroic deeds of a public security man who operated among the enemy during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

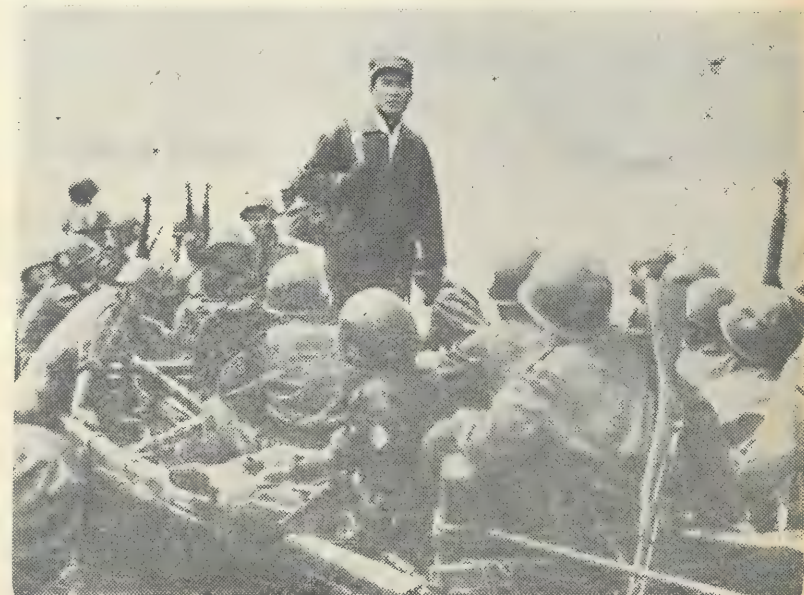
The film begins with the scene of the chief of a city public security station giving chief instructor Yong Hak the task to find a man who went by the proname of "Pulsae" and operated among the enemy in the Namchon district during the temporary retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War, informing

him that a meeting held in the capital discussed the question of digging out the feats of those unknown soldiers who died a heroic death in action during the war and properly recognizing their exploits.

The pocketbook of the former chief of the Chuham county public security station who died during the temporary retreat, offers a clue to the story about the gallant deeds of "Pulsae." But it does not refer to his real name and address.

Chief instructor Yong Hak tries in every way to find him, meeting and talking with the railway station master Pak Song Ho and many other people who carried out underground activities in the Namchon district during the temporary retreat and studying documents concerned.

Thanks to his energetic and untiring efforts, more than 20 years after the end



The hero Dok Sam follows the fleeing enemy to Sok-do Island, the den of the enemy

of the war, he learns the heroic fight and death of "Pulsae," an unknown revolutionary Pak Dok Sam under the fictitious name of Kim Ok Chol.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the course of your work, you may encounter difficulties now and then, may be confronted with various complex problems and may waver from time to time. In such cases, you should always rely on the Party, and stick firmly to the following revolutionary creed: We have the Party centre; I am a person who fights for the people and am resolved to devote myself to the revolution; I will always be faithful to the Party, the people and the revolution; I will never regret my own death; and I will never corrupt my political life even at the cost of my physical life. With such a revolutionary

creed, you will be able to overcome any difficulty."

Dok Sam, the hero of the film, is a true revolutionary soldier who upholds his honour as a member of the Workers' Party of Korea given by the fatherly leader and is invariably loyal to the great leader, whenever and wherever, in whatever adversity.

Immediately after liberation, Dok Sam sneaks into a reactionary body called "Chongryongdan" formed by the enemy in the northern half of the Republic, and carries out admirably the task given by his revolutionary organization, keeping in touch with Kim Song Uk, chief of the Chuham county public security station.

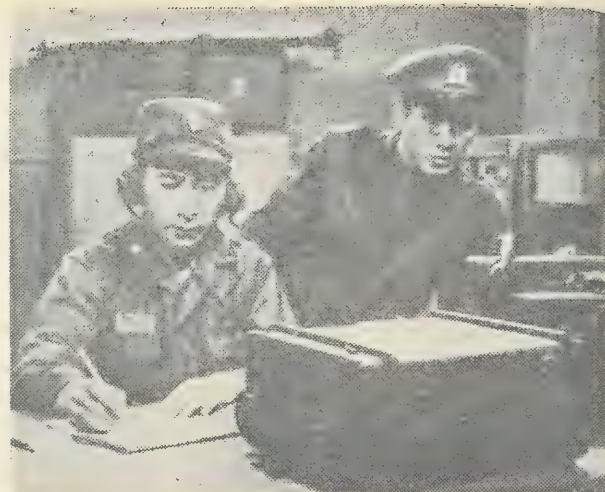
During the temporary retreat of the Fatherland Liberation War he gets again the task of remaining and operating in the Namchon district under the enemy's occupation.

He becomes the chief of an enemy's police substation through the offices of the chief Han Dong Pyo of the Namchon district police station, who was in "Chongryongdan" and pretends to work for the enemy. He sends valuable information to the underground organization to help it to deal heavy blows to the enemy.

At the decisive moment, he blows up the enemy's port himself.

And on an execution ground he misses the railway station master Pak Song Ho

Dok Sam has come to the den of the enemy agents in Mt. Surim-san as an "inspector"



On Sok-do Island Dok Sam learns the enemy's cryptograph and foils their operation

intentionally to enable him to join a guerrilla detachment.

The heroic People's Army goes over to offensives and the enemy tries to set fire to the wards with gasoline and kill patriots there. At this juncture, Dok Sam knocks down an enemy agent coming with a fireball in his hand to set fire to the wards by plunging a dagger into his back, and thus foils the enemy's attempt and saves many patriots.

Dok Sam fulfils his task creditably in the Namchon district and now he can return to his post. But he does not do so. He learns that William, a US imperialist advisor, is planning to leave their agents in Mt. Surim-san under the command of Han Dong Pyo and train a large number of spies on Sok-do Island to send them into the northern half of the Republic.

He is well aware that only he, who enjoys the "confidence" of the enemy, can foil his plan. And he makes a heroic resolution to go again into the midst of the enemy. Unexpectedly, Song Uk falls in action and Dok Sam loses touch with the organization. He faces serious ordeals.

"If I follow the enemy, people will hate me forever, regarding me with hostility."

At this thought his heart bleeds. He recalls his pledge, taken when he joined the Party, to readily lay down his life for the revolution if necessary. And he follows the

fleeing enemy to Sok-do Island, without informing his organization of his plan.

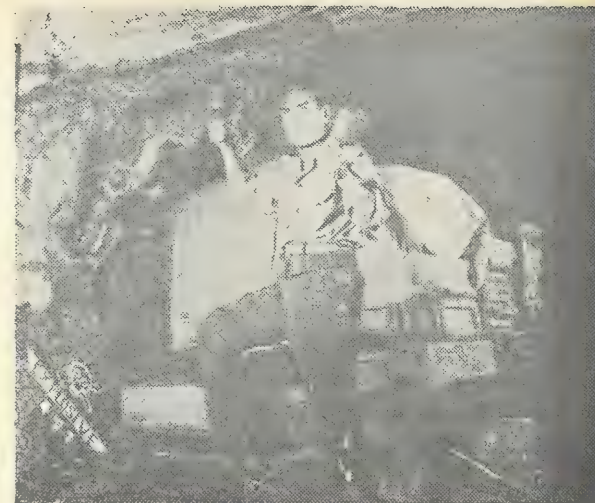
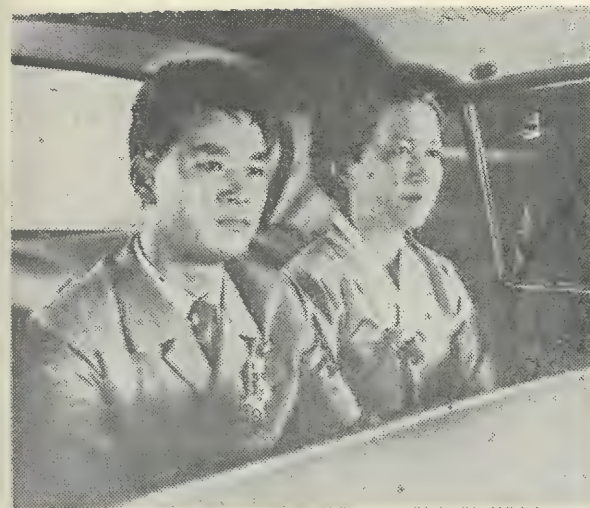
In spite of danger involved, he boldly acts and changes the parachuting point of the enemy agents going to Mt. Surim-san to throw the enemy into confusion. And he shifts responsibility for it on to the chief enemy spy "X-3," a woman spy, who keeps radio contact between Sok-do Island and the Han Dong Pyo gang. Dok Sam is appointed as an "inspector" and goes to the den of the agents in Mt. Surim-san to examine "X-3."

He disposes of "X-3." Even when his true colours come to light and he is beset with dangers, he is not perplexed at all but boldly acts and makes the enemy shudder with fright. He says to the enemy agents, rising with antitank grenades in both hands:

"I am happiest, for I have devoted my whole life to our leader and our Party with a clean and clear conscience...." He shouts at the top of his voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" and blows up the cave and kills all the enemy agents in it and dies a hero's death.

Through an unknown hero, Dok Sam, who

The title of Hero of the DPRK is awarded to Dok Sam. Dok Sam's son, with his mother, received his father's medal of Hero



The hero blows up the cave, the den of the enemy, shouting at the top of his voice "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

fights devotedly for the revolution with a perfectly clear and pure fidelity to the great leader and not for his glory and career, the film clearly shows how a revolutionary should live and fight.

The last scene depicts the title of Hero of the DPRK being awarded to Comrade Pak Dok Sam who distinguished himself in the life-and-death battle against the class enemies for the country's freedom and independence. Dok Sam's son is moved to tears, receiving his father's gold-star medal of Hero. Looking at him, the spectators think of the boundlessly warm love for revolutionary soldiers of the great leader who pays deep attention even to correctly recognizing the heroic deeds of an unknown revolutionary soldier.

From Pak Dok Sam, a never-to-be-forgotten man, who sets an example of single-hearted intense loyalty to the great leader, people feel strongly that the life of a true revolutionary who devotes himself to the revolution, is eternal, though time flows and the generations alternate.

Li Yong Kang

Traitorous South Korean Puppet Clique Perfidiously Seek to Create "Two Koreas" in Violation of North-South Joint Statement

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the North-South Joint Statement the south Korean puppet clique made a solemn pledge before the whole nation to observe the three principles of national reunification. However, as soon as they turned on their heels, they violated it and acted quite contrary to the three principles of national reunification."

Under the pressure of the general trend of the times the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who had opposed any and every contact between north and south were compelled to have a dialogue with us and sign the North-South Joint Statement. However, as soon as they turned on their heels, they grossly violated the agreements of the statement and frantically sought the permanent split of the nation, opposing reunification.

At the first round of north-south high-level talks held in Pyongyang in early May 1972, Li Hu Rak, the then south Korean delegate, promised definitely that his side would "take the three principles of national reunification laid down by President Kim Il Sung as the basis of unification." On July 4, 1972 the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—was made public.

At a press conference he had right after the publication of the joint statement, however, Li Hu Rak, the then Co-Chairman of the south Korean side, fanned antagonism and confrontation between north and south, saying that now the north-south relations "have gone over to confrontation accompanied by dialogue from that without dialogue" and "confrontation accompanied by dialogue is more difficult" (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, July 4, 1972).

In his reply at a puppet National Assem-

ly session held on July 6, two days after the joint statement was made public, the traitor Kim Jong Pil, the then puppet Prime Minister, openly overruled the spirit of the joint statement, saying: "The joint statement is not a treaty and it has no character of a treaty. We can neither ruin ourselves for the statement which is nothing but a few sheets of paper nor trust it" and "We will allow free and sound criticism on the North-South Joint Statement" (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 6, 1972).

The south Korean puppet clique further made perfidious statements one after another: "People must neither place too much expectation on the joint statement nor have illusion about it. The joint statement is nothing but a scrap of paper" (July 7, 1972); "People should not place expectations on the North-South Joint Statement. It took Silla 300 years to unify the three states" (July 7, 1972). They went the length of launching an anti-joint statement campaign, saying that they "will not ban lobbyism against the joint statement" (July 9, 1972).

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique overruled the three principles of national reunification provided for in the North-South Joint Statement.

In his reply at a puppet National Assembly session, the traitor Kim Jong Pil prattled: "The UN is not the outside force. Both the UN forces in south Korea and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea are not the outside forces. This is obvious. So we will reject all the self-centered interpretation by the north of the outside forces" (*Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 6, 1972). The puppet clique even raved: "The longer the US troops stay, the better" (*Radio Tonga*, November 24, 1972). And they sent a mission to the United States to beg for the long presence

of the US imperialist aggression troops.

In gross violation of the principle of peaceful reunification the traitor Pak Jung Hi brought from the United States destroyers equipped with five-inch guns, scores of high-speed gunboats equipped with missiles and scores of amphibian tanks for landing operations to form a new tank battalion the day after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement, and on the afternoon of the same day, he called a "meeting of leading commanders of all services" and "instructed": "I have not the slightest intention to reduce the armed forces. So never mind about it. The army should believe only in me and keep a sharp lookout at this critical juncture and build up strength through intensified all-out security campaign."

And he proclaimed the northern half of the Republic an "unrecovered area" and staged a provocative farce of appointing a "week of liberation campaign."

Great national unity is incompatible with "anti-communism."

The day when the North-South Joint Statement was published, the traitor Pak Jung Hi called the puppet Minister of Justice to "Chongwadae" and secretly instructed him not to relax the "Anti-Communist Law" and "state of emergency" but "screw them up at this critical juncture." Two days after, he let the traitor Kim Jong Pil say that "our anti-communist position cannot change essentially and passive anti-communism we have followed so far will only become active one."

On July 13, 1972, after the North-South Joint Statement was made public, the puppet clique cruelly killed Kim Gyu Nam, a "National Assemblyman," and Dr. and Prof. Pak Dae In who had fought for the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the country and, on July 15, put Comrade Kim Jil Rak to death and passed death sentence on three out of the revolutionaries who were out to rebuild the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

At the first meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission held at Panmunjom on October 12, 1972, our side strongly protested to the south Korean side against its unjust acts, and the south Korean side admitted its wrong deeds and promised definitely "to faithfully follow the spirit agreed upon" by both sides.

Less than a week after, however, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed an "emergency martial law" plus the "state of emergency" already declared and concocted the "Yushin Constitution" under the false slogan that the "Constitution" should be amended and "Yushin (revitalization) reform be carried out" for peaceful reunification.

The "October Yushin" was for the traitor Pak Jung Hi to set up a system for his long-term office by misusing the dialogue between north and south; it totally ran counter to the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement and it was an intolerable challenge to the other side of the dialogue and another perfidy to the whole nation who is eagerly desirous of peaceful reunification.

Shortly after the "October Yushin" the traitor Kim Jong Pil went to Washington to get "military aid" and raved at a "dinner party" arranged for Korean reporters in the United States: "Unification we speak of is a mere show and our real intention is to build up strength. I have frankly told you about our intention, because I believe in you, so I hope you will cooperate with us."

On his way home, in Japan he said the same to the gangsters of the "Mindan Headquarters." He cried: "You should never think of unification."

At the meetings of the North-South Coordination Commission our side put forward time and again principled and reasonable proposals designed to radically improve the north-south relations and accelerate the country's reunification—proposals to realize many-sided collaboration between north and south in the political,



economic, military, diplomatic and cultural fields, eliminate military confrontation and relax tension in our country, convene a north-south political consultative conference and institute a north-south Confederation. But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique accepted none of our proposals and rejected them without any reason, saying that they are "premature."

The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's "special statement" made on June 23, 1973 brought their splittist nature to full light.

In their "statement," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, saying that it was difficult to "unify the country immediately," raved that the north and the south should "peacefully coexist" and "simultaneously enter the UN."

As a matter of fact, the "June 23 statement" made by the Pak Jung Hi villains was designed to fix the present state of division and get an international recognition of "two Koreas"; it was a treacherous statement made according to the US imperialists' scheme to create "two Koreas," a statement of renouncement of the North-South Joint Statement and the dialogue for reunification and a statement for division.

With it, they openly declared to the world that they would not have the dialogue for reunification.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique published one after another "emergency measures," the harshest murderous repressive decrees in history and the world, and committed unheard-of crimes of arresting, imprisoning

and killing at random those who were against the fascist "Yushin Constitution."

Particularly after the US imperialists and their stooges were defeated in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang who became the only puppets were gripped by extreme uneasiness and horror, set up an "ultraemergency wartime system" throughout south Korea and are kicking up their "anti-communist" racket frantically as never before and are trying madly to start a new war against the northern half of the Republic, crying more noisily about the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion."

These criminal acts of the ruffianly Pak Jung Hi puppets brought the north-south relations back to what they had been before the publication of the North-South Joint Statement and virtually completely deadlocked the north-south dialogue.

All these facts eloquently show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the heinous enemy of peaceful reunification who totally overruled the three principles of national reunification stipulated in the joint statement and broke up the north-south dialogue and the vicious nation-splittists trying to perpetuate the division and create "two Koreas."

No matter how hard they may try to split the nation permanently, the villainous Pak Jung Hi puppets cannot wipe out the desire of the nation for reunification, and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country will be surely achieved.

Puppet Clique's "Military Spending" Imposed upon South Korean People

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are imposing the crushing burdens of military spending upon the south Korean people, following their war policy more recklessly than ever before.

Last year their direct military spending was 704,400,000,000 won which incurred public censure. This year it increased by 31.3 per cent as against last year, reaching more than 925,000,000,000 won.

Their military expenditure plus indirect one runs into the astronomical figures of more than 2,040,000,000,000 won which

makes up 76.8 per cent of the "budgetary" expenditure of the puppet government for this year.

This means that the south Korean people have to bear the military spending of some 60,000 won per head and 300,000 won per family (of an average of five) annually.

According to *Radio Christian* (March 9, 1977) in Seoul, more than 1,200,000 workers draw the monthly wage of less than 20,000 won and innumerable factory workers including those of the textile mill in Talsong County, North Kyongsang Pro-

vince, less than 10,000 won for backbreaking labour.

The peasants live more miserably.

An increasing number of people starve to death and commit family suicide.

This is due to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's plunder. If they are to free themselves from such a plight, the south Korean people must oust the quisling Pak Jung Hi from "power" and realize the democratization of south Korean society and the country's reunification as soon as possible.

Panmunjom and US Imperialists' Miserable Defeat

Panmunjom is 12 kilometres south of Kaesong.

Formerly it had been a small roadside tavern village for travellers.

But it focussed world attention and became widely known to the world because it was there that the US imperialist invaders started the war of aggression and knelt down before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement, and it is there that their crimes are trenchantly denounced.

There is a 1,000-square metre building where the Armistice Agreement was signed, some 1.5 kilometres south of the Panmunjom checkpoint.

The US imperialist aggressors hindered in every way the erection of the building which would remain a historic one forever where they signed the instrument of surrender.

But thanks to our resolute struggle the building rose.

When a big Korean-style building appeared only in five days in the vast Panmunjom plain, foreign reporters who came to Panmunjom were struck with admiration.

Twenty-four years ago, on July 27, 1953, the Armistice Agreement was signed in this historic building.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by US imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people. In this great struggle, our people fought with monolithic determination and unity under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic. They were thereby capable of honourably withstanding the harsh trials of war and winning an historic victory by inflicting an ignominious defeat on US imperialism and its running dogs."

The conclusion of the Armistice Agreement represented a great historic victory for the Korean people.

On the historic day of signature to the Armistice Agreement, there were two tables

in the centre of the signature hall. Delegates of the victorious Korean People's Army sat at the table in the north and vanquished US imperialist aggressors and their mercenaries in low spirits at the table in the south. The signature hall was packed with north and south Korean and foreign reporters who had come to cover the signing ceremony from early morning and were waiting for the ceremony.

At last the historic signing ceremony started.

The senior delegate of our side signed the Armistice Agreement with a high pride and self-respect as a victor at the table on which stood the red-and-deep blue flag of the DPRK bright with a five-pointed star.

Harrison, the senior delegate of the enemy side, signed the Armistice Agreement irritably with trembling hands at the table on which stood the faded "UN" flag abused for aggression.

As soon as Harrison began to sign the Agreement, hundreds of home and foreign reporters directed their camera lens to him all at once and clicked the shutters, emitting flashes of brilliant flames. The rascal dropped his head. He took out his handkerchief and ceaselessly wiped sweat from his face. He was a graphic picture of miserably defeated US imperialism. No soon-

Here at Panmunjom the US imperialist aggressors who started the war of burglarious aggression against the Korean people knelt down before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement



er had he signed the Armistice Agreement than he cleared off from the signature hall with his underlings.

As is already known to the world, the US imperialist aggressors ignited a war of aggression in Korea on June 25, 1950 after long preparations, but they suffered huge losses and sustained a disgraceful defeat in it.

The historic victory of our people in the great Fatherland Liberation War was a brilliant victory of the original military thought and outstanding military art of the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, and it was the precious fruition of his wise leadership.

The defeated US imperialist aggressors painfully cried.

Former US State Secretary Marshall confessed: "The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered."

American newsman Hakins wrote: "The Korean war showed how weak America is."

After signing the Armistice Agreement, Clark, then Commander-in-Chief of the "UN Forces," said: "...I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States Army Commander in history to sign an

Armistice without victory."

After the first defeat in their history in the Korean war, the US imperialist aggressors started on the downward path.

The historic signature building, together with the building standing in the original state where truce negotiations went on for two years and more than one month, shows the brilliant victory of the Korean people and their history of heroic struggle and the disgraceful defeat of US imperialism and flays its indelible crimes.

Our People's Army men stand in the north, highly priding themselves on being victors, and aggressive US imperialist army men under the cover of the "UN Forces" in the south with the bridge over the Sachon-gang River in between, some 500 metres south of the signature building.

You can clearly see the two different realities of the north and south on the bridge.

There stand modern farm houses in rows and the well-appointed school rings with the resonant reading sound and happy songs of children in the north. But the south of the Military Demarcation Line is overgrown with weeds and resounds with cries of wild birds. Not a single soul is to be seen there.

The different realities make people's blood boil with bitter hatred for and deep indignation with the US imperialist aggressors who have bisected our country and turned the south into a barren area, an area of suffering.

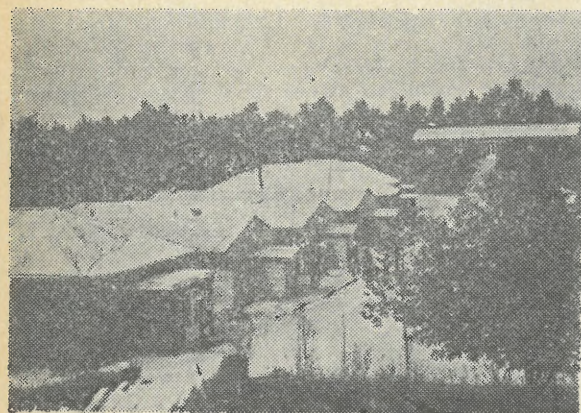
All criminal acts committed by the US imperialists prove eloquently that the US imperialist aggressors are the sworn enemy hindering Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, the criminal who has systematically wrecked and violated the Armistice Agreement, the war fanatic who is hell-bent on the start of a new war.

US imperialism should learn a due lesson from the disgraceful defeat in the last Korean war and pull out of south Korea at once its aggression troops and its nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons.

This is the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world people and the urgent call of the times.

Han Myong Su

Panmunjom, the seat of the Armistice Commission. Here the US imperialists' aggressive acts are exposed to the world



INSIDE BACK COVER: Tractors "Chonjin" are mass-produced at the September 25 Tractor Plant

BACK COVER: Deers are specially protected and propagated in our country



No. 13502



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Korea Today

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